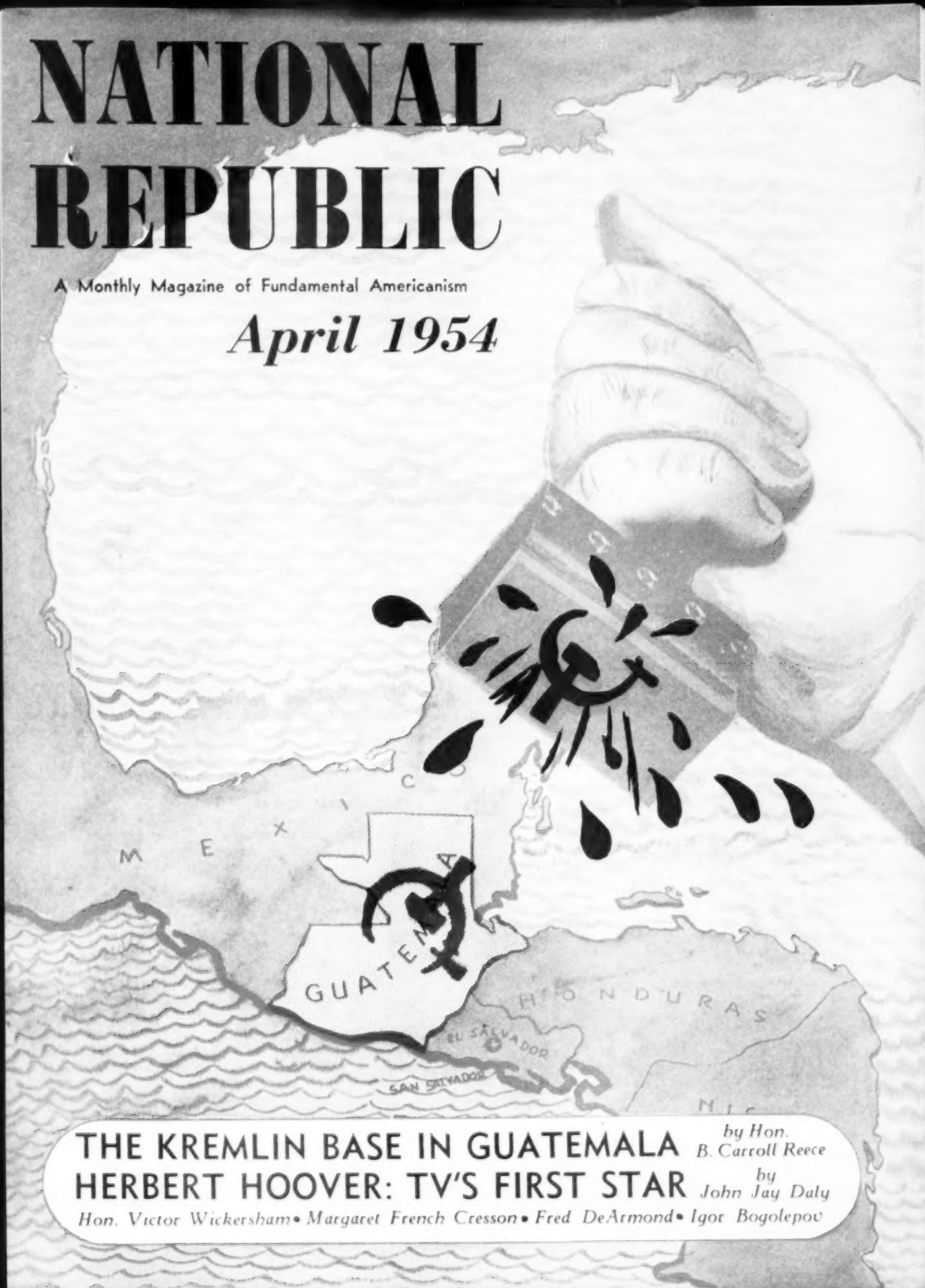


NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

April 1954



THE KREMLIN BASE IN GUATEMALA
HERBERT HOOVER: TV'S FIRST STAR

by Hon.
B. Carroll Reece

by
John Jay Daly

Hon. Victor Wickersham • Margaret French Cresson • Fred DeArmond • Igor Bogolepov

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A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."

—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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Editor and General Manager
HERBERT G. MOORE,
Managing Editor
DR. ROSCOE J. C. DORSEY,
Vice-President and General Counsel
HON. MAURICE H. THATCHER,
Counsel

Vol. XII APRIL, 1954 No. 12

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Turning Searchlight on Reds <i>Walter S. Steele</i>	Inside Back Cover

Front Cover Artwork by Joseph E. Ruttkay

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WAY PAGE

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VY IES

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have been expelled from the
country.

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of the Lands Department is
the wife of the head of the
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FEW OF US ARE AWARE that television is 27 years old, and still fewer remember Herbert Hoover's part in the first experimental telecast. John Jay Daly's article, *Herbert Hoover: TV's First Star*, on page 15 should, therefore, be of great interest. The Grand Old Man of the Republican Party, now approaching 80, still possesses one of the keenest minds in America today, and it is the hope of all Americans, of whatever political persuasion, that he will continue to exert his constructive influence for many years to come.

IGOR BOGOLEPOV presents a highly controversial article on page 7 of this issue. Many people will not agree with all that he has to say, but remember that he is a patriotic Russian, who loves his country and his people, and he is as distressed over the present enslavement and suffering of those people as any loyal American would be if his country fell under Communist tyranny. After all, the Russian masses are not our enemy, but the ruthless plotters who sit in the Kremlin.

SPACE DOES NOT PERMIT even a listing of all the outstanding articles contained in this issue. But you should not miss *A Reverend Gravedigger* by Fred DeArmond; *The Triumph of Chaos* by Margaret French Cresson; *To Spite Whose Face?* by Congressman Victor Wickersham (a Democrat who sounds almost like a high-tariff Republican in this instance); and *Mrs. Roosevelt's United Nations* by James Morfit Mullen.

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THE KREMLIN BASE IN GUATEMALA

By **HON. B. CARROLL REECE**

Representative to Congress from Tennessee

THE TINY "coffee republic" of Guatemala is now the principal operating base for world Communism in the Western Hemisphere.

The government in Guatemala is 100 per cent Communist. In that tragic area of Central America, the bitter fruits of the Truman-Acheson be-kind-to-Communists policy now present a major problem for the entire hemisphere.

The Communist government of Guatemala is operated directly from the Kremlin, in exactly the same manner that the provinces of Russia are operated. Selected Communist Party members have been installed as heads of the various government departments. They direct all communications, industry, agriculture, and transportation. Details on the operations of the Communist government in Guatemala were presented in the U. S. Senate on January 14, 1954, by Senator Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The director general of radio broadcasting is a Communist. Every word uttered in Guatemala by press or radio applauds and sustains the Communist regime. All newspaper accounts touching public affairs are censored by the chief of the press section, also a Communist. U. S. correspondents who reject this censorship have been expelled from the country.

The chief of the Lands Department, corresponding to our Department of Agriculture, is a Communist. The chief clerk of the Lands Department is the wife of the head of the Communist Party in Guatemala. All market inspectors are Communists. Likewise, the

head of the Labor Department and the director of the Guatemalan Social Security Agency are Communists.

The head of the Kremlin conspirators in Guatemala is Jose Manuel Fortuny, who has visited Moscow several times in recent years for instruction in Communist tactics. His last visit, comprising a two-months' course of instruction, ended early in January of this year. Fortuny's writings from Guatemala appear regularly in the Communist papers in Moscow, as well as in the New York *Daily Worker*. A lengthy article praising the revolutionary government in Guatemala appeared in Moscow's *Pravda* as recently as December 14, 1953.

The Communist Party was legalized in Guatemala on December 19, 1952, and on May 1, 1953, Communists were invited to join the government.

Seventeen government agencies now advertise regularly in the Communist daily *Tribuna Popular*, of Guatemala City. The paid advertisements of the government agencies provide the only revenue for the paper.

Every motion picture house must exhibit Moscow films depicting U. S. "bacteriology warfare" in Korea.

The wife of President Jacobo Arbenz heads up the feminine auxiliary of the Communist front.

The pattern of Kremlin penetration in Guatemala matches in every detail the Communist aggression in Czechoslovakia, in 1946-47. And the results in Guatemala have been the same. In each case, the seizure of power was accomplished through the local Communist organization, guided and directed by Moscow.

The Kremlin thus has gained a seat in the Pan-American Union, or the Organization of American States, as it now is called. By this maneuver, Communism has a directing voice in the Inter-American Conference.

The Guatemalan Reds also have taken over the International Railways of Central America, plus the entire electric industry, and about 233,000 acres of plantations operated by the United Fruit Company.

The Red coup in Guatemala began with espionage activities in Washington. By some mysterious operation, Moscow began broadcasting to Guatemala in 1951, on the same radio frequency and wave length formerly used by the Voice of America for its broadcast to Central America.

A very small minority constitutes the Communist Party in Guatemala. Intelligence re-



Fabian Bachrach

Congressman B. Carroll Reece

ports estimate about 1,500 or 2,000 persons make up the entire Communist forces. Yet the terrorist tactics learned in Moscow have enabled this negligible force to prostrate the entire country in a revolutionary frenzy.

The first step was to win control of the labor unions, with a membership of 100,000 workers. Next, the Communists took over control of the Social Security Administration, then the Department of Lands. With these two agencies of government under Red control, the Communists were in a position to force the whole country to toe the party line. The real political strength of Communism in Guatemala is measured by the fact that the party has only four out of 56 seats in the Congress.

Yet systematic Communist infiltration has reduced the Guatemalan army to a Kremlin rubber stamp.

From Guatemala, Communist propaganda now moves out regularly to all the Central American Republics, particularly to El Salvador and Cuba. In both of these latter countries Communism long has been outlawed, but all the rebel operations now are carried on with impunity from Guatemala City.

A first step in the Communist seizure of Guatemala was the "softening up" of the army. Normally a powerful conservative element, the army is now one of the strongest Communist forces in Guatemala. Many of the staunch anti-Communists in the army have been purged, retired, or transferred to remote posts. President Arbenz is reported now to feel that the army is definitely a part of his Communist regime.

Nevertheless, developments have caused many military men to suspect that President Arbenz recently has become the complete prisoner of the Communist cabal.

Noting the ascendancy of Communism in Guatemala, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles pointed out on January 30, 1954, that the entire press and radio system of that country, under President Arbenz, is now in the hands of "a group of dedicated propagandists, typically Communist in their technique."

The first great objective of the Kremlin's program in Guatemala is to obstruct and wreck hemisphere cooperation through the Organization of American States, and to weaken and frustrate the whole system of continental defense against Godless world Communism.

History, of course, is full of gullible leaders like President Arbenz, who thought they could use Communism as a means to power, only to find themselves the hopeless prisoners of their Red allies. If the people of Guatemala cannot avert this total engulfment, then the other countries of the Western Hemisphere, in their own protection, likely will devise effective means of quarantining Guatemala. No nation can afford to permit the smallpox of Communism to run its course in the Western Hemisphere.

Washington is fully alive to the true significance of recent developments in Guatemala. John M. Cabot, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, frankly states the position of the U. S. Government.

"When we are resisting Communist aggression and subversion all over the world," says Cabot, "no regime which is openly playing the Communist game can expect from us the positive cooperation we normally seek to extend to all of our sister Republics. We know, indeed, that despite its hypocritical appeals on behalf of the underprivileged, Communism does not give a snap of the fingers for the welfare of the masses. It will liquidate them, or send them to slave labor camps, by the millions to advance its tyrannical power."



The Presidential Palace Is One of Guatemala City's Most Imposing Structures. Is This to Be the Kremlin's Headquarters in the Western Hemisphere?

The Republic of Guatemala is about the size of Pennsylvania (roughly 45,000 square miles), with one-fourth of Pennsylvania's population. Of the 3,000,000 inhabitants of Guatemala, only 5 per cent are of white stock; 60 per cent are of native Indian heritage, and 35 per cent mixed races, including Orientals.

Illiteracy among persons 15 years and older is reported by UNESCO at slightly more than 70 per cent. Approximately 77 per cent of the youngsters between 5 and 17 years of age never see the inside of a school.

This is the barren ground the Kremlin has selected for its permanent Western Hemisphere base.

The recent inter-American conference at Caracas, Venezuela, in March, revealed the full pattern of Kremlin intrigue on the American continent. Through its seat in the Organization of the American States, the Kremlin now holds the power to veto or frustrate every program for continental development, just as Soviet policy in the U.N. has served since 1945 to obstruct every development for world peace and order.

Only drastic police-state methods enabled the insignificant Red minority of 2,000 persons to reduce Guatemala to complete subservience to the Kremlin. The secret police under President Arbenz are known as the "black hats," because of their symbolic headgear. So great is the "black hat" force today that all incoming mail, cables, and radiograms—business, personal, and official—are read leisurely by official censors before delivery. Such are the signs today that world-wrecking Communism now has established an operating base within the Monroe Doctrine area.



Jose and His Team of Oxen Do Hauling in Guatemala. People Like Him Become Dupes of the Red Conspirators.

TO SPITE WHOSE FACE?

By **HON. VICTOR WICKERSHAM**

Representative to Congress from Oklahoma

KING COTTON is playing a leading role in a drama called, "He Cut Off His Nose to Spite His Face." It might be effectively sub-titled, "They Pulled the Chair Out from Under Mister Bale," or "Who Would Kill the Goose That Lays the Golden Egg?"

In this economic "who-dunit" no responsible group wants to be found guilty.

Just before the machinery of the second session of the 83rd Congress began to move, President Eisenhower announced the policy of awarding government contracts to areas affected by work shortages. The first major bill to be cleared by the new Congress for the President's signature was H. R. 6665, legislation establishing cotton acreage allotments for 1954.

So props are being put up to cushion the cotton textile industry and the cotton growing industry.

But at the same time we're bracing those props, we're going ahead with the ruinous policy of chopping those props away.

How do I know? I saw it happen. Like the one-time radio comedian, "I was there, Sharlie."

I was in India late in 1953. There were traces—but only traces—of Kipling's India. I learned this from seeing and hearing what I was *not* supposed to see and hear, as well as what was intended for my eyes and ears. I took the "conducted" tour, but every once in awhile I stepped out of line to do my own observing.

This was supposed to be a hungry land. Back in 1951, in connection with the India Emergency Food Act of that year, Congress had appropriated \$190 million. We had added another grain purchase of \$10,500,000 in that same year. To top that, we had given India from fiscal year 1951 through 1953, \$98,854,000 in technical assistance and development aid. The total gifts amounted to nearly \$300 million.

Gigantic irrigation projects, now under construction, will make fertile some 16 million acres upon their completion. Other millions of acres have even now been reclaimed and are being farmed.

This should make Indians quite happy. But does it? What are Indians planting? Are Indians eating food raised in India or is that food being exported?

There's a farm near Inderpura which might provide answers for these questions. Two hundred acres are under cultivation now. Forty acres are planted in American cotton.

The Inderpura farmer would have to pay his farm laborer about 29 cents a day to bring in his cotton. The American cotton farmer would have to pay his farm laborer in excess of \$5 a day for the same type of work.

The Inderpura farmer raises wheat, barley, gram, seson and sugar-cane on his remaining 160 acres. A good deal of these crops will not be consumed in India. In 1949, India exported some \$255 million worth of goods. In 1952, India exported goods worth \$381 million.

Indian rice is being eaten in food-poor Japan. Indian cotton textiles are seen in European-type dresses and in Malay sarongs. More than three million bales of cotton were produced in India in 1952—double the number produced in 1948. And this is only the beginning. When the 16 million acres are drained, cleared and irrigated, it will be no great accomplishment for India to capture the Asiatic cotton textile market from Japan and even from Red China, aided by slave labor.

When I went to India I expected to find hungry people. I did. Land which might have been used to grow food is being used to grow cotton. Food which might have been used in India is being exported for profit. Some Indians are rich. Other Indians are hungry.

The place of cotton in the Five Year Plan of India's Prime Minister Nehru is all too evident. It is obvious that it is planned to capture the cotton textile market of all Asia. Nor does India's cotton ambition stop there. Europe is next—then the world.

This modern Alexander-in-reverse will not have it entirely his own way in moving in on the European cotton market. Egypt has cotton plans of its own. Egypt's cotton expansion, also helped by funds from the American taxpayer, is a major factor in the international scramble for control of the cotton market. Nor can the vast North African colonial empire of France be discounted. The pattern is the same in each of the three rival lands: American redevelopment cash and American "know-how" plus dirt cheap, near-slave native labor.

What is the place of the United States in this economic struggle of Leviathans?

We have, to all intents and purposes, included ourselves out. From every side we hear, "Free trade!" and "Let down tariff barriers!" This—in the face of the tremendous economic devastation which would result from the betrayal of the American cotton farmer and the American cotton textile manufacturer.

It is high time that it is established just who "we" are. We, in my opinion, are the elected representatives of the American people in Congress. We give substance to any international trade policy. We control tariffs. We have the constitutional power to appropriate the taxpayer's dollar and earmark that dollar for specific purposes.

What should we do?
(See **SPITE WHOSE FACE**, Page 4)



Harris & Ewing

Congressman Victor Wickersham

'LET THE F.B.I. DO IT'

By E. McLEAN JOHNSON

ATTORNEY GENERAL Herbert Brownell's disclosure of how a man described as a Communist spy was promoted to a position of high responsibility by the Truman Administration in spite of specific warnings by the F.B.I., should put a quietus on one of the popular arguments of the anti-anti-Communists.

This argument is used by those opposed to Congressional investigations into subversive activities. It was put forward by a recent Democratic Presidential nominee. It has been employed by college professors of a leftist slant, and by spokesmen for the left-wing Americans for Democratic Action. It was not long ago utilized by a bishop noted for his endorsement of front organizations.

The argument—no doubt quite innocently used by some and hypocritically by others—is that the investigation, exposure and prosecution of Communist subversion should be left to the F.B.I.; that the F.B.I. is the appropriate agency for this purpose; and that Congressional committees should not interfere by conducting investigations of their own.

Some who express this view are merely repeating what they have heard others say. In the case, however, of college professors and Presidential candidates, who are described by their admirers as the quintessence of brilliance and wit, such an excuse is something less than credible. Those possessing any acquaintance with Federal laws and regulations know that the F.B.I. has no authority to make public any facts it discovers however damaging they may be, much less to take any action against the traitors found. All it can do is to report its findings to the appropriate Federal officials. And if these officials—as was the case in the two preceding administrations—ignore any and all evidence of espionage and treachery, or call it a "Red Herring," there is nothing that the F.B.I. can do about it.

Under such conditions the only protection for the public is the Congress. Fortunately Congressional committees can and do make investigations into subversive activities threatening the national safety—activities which the previous administrations were reluctant to have disclosed. And so the Bright Young men, the Reds and Pinks, the Smearsons and the Trained Fleece of the Press and Radio cry out against the Congress and Congressional committees. Knowing that Congress may disclose their Communist pets and their plans, they try to make the public lose faith in their chosen representatives. They try to restrict the powers of the Congress, and to smear and to stymie the efforts of those who are endeavoring to protect the public interest.

Those who want to play the Communist game do their best to discredit Congress and Congressional investigations into subversive activities. "Let the F.B.I. deal with all matters involving subversion, espionage and treason," they demand. Some make this demand from ignorance, merely parroting what they have heard others say. Some are honest dupes. Others are Judas cows, deliberately trying to deceive the public.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC AGAIN WINS FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AWARDS

The NATIONAL REPUBLIC maintained its perfect record by again winning a Freedoms Foundation Award this year at the annual ceremonies held at Valley Forge, Pa., on Washington's Birthday—a record equalled by no other publication or organization.

Not only was the NATIONAL REPUBLIC individually honored, but this magazine received further recognition through the presentation of awards to two of its writers during the past year—Dr. Dan W. Gilbert, of California, for his article, "What's Wrong With Capitalism?" which appeared in the January, 1953, issue of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC, and the Honorable James E. Van Zandt, the distinguished Congressman from Pennsylvania and former National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, for his article, "Long Live The Republic," in the NATIONAL REPUBLIC for June, 1953. Readers undoubtedly recall these outstanding contributions to these pages, and the editors take this opportunity to congratulate the writers on their well-deserved recognition.

Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge was established in 1949 for the purpose of recognizing and honoring organizations, publications and individuals who contribute to the popularization of our Constitutional form of government and to the preservation of the cherished principles represented in our Constitution and Bill of Rights. Its jury of distinguished Americans—governors, jurists, educators, clergymen and patriots—considers millions of words of published and spoken material before making up the annual list of award winners.

Each year since the establishment of Freedoms Foundation, the NATIONAL REPUBLIC has appeared on this honor roll; each year the NATIONAL REPUBLIC has received another medal to add to its growing collection. The best way to acknowledge this honor is to continue to merit it.

In view of the shocking revelations made by Attorney General Brownell, and in view of the nation-wide publicity given to those revelations, it will be difficult in future to credit with *both* intelligence and honesty persons who urge suppressing Congressional inquiries into Communist activities and "leaving the exposure of espionage and treason to the F.B.I."

To Spite Whose Face?

(Continued from Page 3)

We should halt all foreign economic aid which subsidizes foreign cotton to the economic betrayal of American cotton.

We should raise tariffs on cotton, cotton textiles, cotton products so that our domestic market should, at least, be given a fair chance of survival.

This is not a skirmish to protect "infant industries." It is a full-fledged battle to save an old, an established industry upon which the very well-being of our entire country depends.

I do not believe in killing King Cotton.

I do not believe in "cutting off our nose to spite our face," because it is our nose, our face, our future and the future of our children which hang in the balance.

America must survive. To survive, Americans must act and act now.

A REVEREND GRAVEDIGGER

By FRED DeARMOND

THE VOICE of Earl Browder no longer is heard on the hustings. William Z. Foster has lost his charm for American audiences, and Norman Thomas is just an out-of-print, also-ran, radical politician. These and many others carry the Communist or Socialist label and as such are relegated to the overstock bargain counter of public opinion.

Today the potent voices in the ideological war from the Left are those that somehow have passed inspection as pure. Their speeches and writings may be 90 per cent unobjectionable, but it is the 10 per cent of shoddy mixed with wool that does the damage.

Among the few who have done most to soften America for alien isms must be counted the Rev. E. Stanley Jones, missionary, author, lecturer. His books, magazine articles and syndicated newspaper columns have been read by millions. Another multitude has heard his persuasive words from the lecture platform and the pulpit. As an ordained minister of the Gospel, a representative of a great church body, a reputed Bible scholar of vast learning, and a professed humanitarian, he stands on an eminence from which many fine people believe nothing but good can come.

And yet the writings of E. Stanley Jones are interlarded with some of the most poisonous theory against free enterprise and republican government that a skeptical age has produced. His influence is more corrosive than a thousand Fosters or Thomases.

The essence of his political doctrine is found stated most clearly in a book entitled *Christ's Alternative to Communism*. This work was written in 1935 but the author has recently made it clear that he stands on what he has written in his books. A new edition of *Christ's Alternative*, revised by the author, was printed in 1951. A few minor changes were made for obviously strategic reasons, but none that would suggest a genuine change of heart.

The revolutionary implications in the book are masked under the author's notion of a Kingdom of God on Earth. This Kingdom is a Marxian paradise slightly denatured by the New Testament beatitudes. "The way of the Lord," he wrote, "would mean . . . human equality in that every valley would be filled and every mountain and hill would be brought low." In *The Choice Before Us*, he defined the Kingdom as "a new social order" that would be "harnessed to the collective good" and result in the "holding of the means of production by all in behalf of all."

Again in *Christ's Alternative* we read that "A classless society must be built" in this country. "The Communists are probably right in saying that

they can produce a classless society by reducing all classes to one class—the class of workers."

In between the paragraphs of Christian homily the reader is served a revised version of the *Communist Manifesto* and the "evangelism" of Lenin and Stalin. In his religio-economic hash the competitive system emerges as a thing of evil because some win higher rewards than others.

On page 14 he says, "For our chief world sickness is this: we are trying to respond to world unity while our economic life is based on competition. It is that fact which bedevils the whole world situation." Neither Dr. Lenin nor Dr. Stalin could have made a worse diagnosis. If freedom to compete with one's fellows for the extra rewards be rejected, little would be left of free enterprise or its inseparable associate, free representative government—in short, freedom of any kind.

Elsewhere in the book we read that "If we put together the teaching of the parables of the workmen in the vineyard and the talents, we arrive at this: To each according to his needs, and from each according to his ability . . . This system (in U.S.A.) with inequality at its heart is now breaking down." (In the 1951 edition the last two words are changed to "being shaken"). Remember that such interpretations of the sacred Scriptures come not from a soap-box in Union Square, but from a man who has long been on the list of best-selling religious writers of the age.

To him the paying of wages to workmen is a form of slavery. This odious word is used over and over. "But someone objects, 'To talk of freeing the slaves and redistributing land and goods sound like Communism.' I grant it. And I cannot soften it. The fact is that Christianity in its earliest manifestations did issue in a communism by its own inherent nature."

On page 254 of this book the author says, "I think He (Christ) would approve the prison system of the Soviets." His fulsome praise for the government which already in 1935 was known to have tortured and murdered more men and women than any regime in modern history reached a peroration in this lurid passage: "God reached out and put his hand on the Russian Communists to produce a juster order." (Tempered slightly in the revised edition.)

Now it is true that after getting these fulminations off his chest, Dr. Jones hedged a bit by disavowing two features of the Soviet system—its "materialistic atheism" and its method of force and violence. That, of course, is just a slight concession to public revulsion against two of the most abhorrent aspects of Communism. Apparently he does not understand that force and violence are necessary to the seizure and expropriation of property by the proletariat under Marxism-Leninism. As necessary, in fact, as free elections are to a republican system.

In Dr. Jones' book *Mahatma Gandhi*, published in 1948, he revealed a malignant pacifism that must have been highly amusing if read by the lords of the Kremlin. On pages 149-



Fred De Armond

150 this paragraph is typical of the Jones brand of Americanism:

"By taking the way of truth and non-violence nine-tenths of the possibilities of being invaded and conquered would be warded off by that very spirit. But suppose on the one-tenth it should break down, and in spite of that spirit, the Nation should be invaded and conquered. Is all lost? Not at all. If the Nation would organize its men, women and children into non-violent resistance, it would make permanent occupancy impossible. Let them simply withdraw all cooperation with the conqueror and take the consequences. Some would be butchered, but you cannot go on butchering non-violent people forever. It turns your stomach. Suppose, for instance, that Russia, to take the extreme case, should invade and conquer the United States. Would we be lost? No. We could organize every man, woman, and child in America into a non-violent resistance . . ."

Such worse than foolish outbursts strain the limits of free speech. They soften the Nation for both internal and external conquest.

But it seems that even domestic upheaval doesn't appal this clerical agitator. In *Christ's Alternative to Communism* he avows in effect that Christ's way cannot be used to accomplish the new order that he seeks. He proceeds to hold out this menacing incitement to compulsion and plunder, the two main cornerstones of collectivism in its concrete forms:

"No mere tinkering will do now . . . The hour of the Terrible Sifting has come. Christendom will have to pull up its roots from the present pagan order in which they are deeply imbedded . . . For the present order is doomed. ("Shaken" in the new edition.) . . . The coming travail will not be without blood. The Communists will not hesitate to shed the blood of others; we must not hesitate to shed our own. They will inflict suffering to bring in a new order; we must invite suffering to bring in God's new order."

It is clear that E. Stanley Jones is not a Communist in the literal sense. He is a fanatical equalitarian who has dreamed a Utopia in which all wealth shall be divided equally, or nearly so, without regard to what each contributes in work and ability. The tragedy is that his philosophy agrees so perfectly with the plans for world revolution directed by the Soviet tyranny.

He himself has well described his aim as "some form of collective sharing closely akin to Communism." He believes the mission of Christianity to be the effecting of a "change toward a higher order of society which the Russians are showing us in many ways." (These passages too have been watered down somewhat in the 1951 edition of *Christ's Alternative*.) Religion, he wrote, "has nothing to do with the kind of politics we now largely have—except to overthrow it." In Socialist double-talk, that is equivalent to calling for the overthrow of the existing form of government without using the blunt language of Marx and Lenin.

The amazing part of this story is the blindness of so many churchmen to the dangers in the Jones doctrine. Their peculiar myopia was illustrated on the occasion of Dr. Jones' recent visit to Springfield, Missouri. When it was announced in the press that he would lecture on Church Unity under the sponsorship of the Ministerial Alliance, the Americanism Committee of the local American Legion post called attention to what the man stood for. They named him as a sponsor of the Communist-front American Congress for Peace and Democracy, and cited his connection with other radical, Socialist and pacifist organizations.

A lively controversy was precipitated. When Jones was interviewed on his arrival for the lecture engage-



United Press Photo

The Rev. E. Stanley Jones

ment, he expressed surprise at the reaction to his appearance. "Never before have I created such a stir as I have in Springfield," he said.

After his departure the chairman of the Legion's Americanism Committee did some research and came up with these statistics: Springfield newspapers had devoted some 170 column inches of space to the controversy. But in Colorado Springs the grist had added up to approximately 1,500 inches. The St. Louis Council of Christian Churches had objected to his lecturing in the high schools of their city, "because of his well known modernistic or 'liberal' views, and . . . his radical pacifistic tendencies."

But the local ministers were not to be convinced. They struck back bitterly at the critics. The Sunday *Springfield News and Leader* editorially supported the "holy" man. Forty ministers could not be wrong!

In a newspaper story, "Ministers See Red," one local pastor was quoted as saying, "It's ridiculous to accuse a minister—who swears allegiance to God and Christ—of being a Communist." (No one had accused Jones of being a Communist, but only of being a fellow traveler and a Commie sympathizer.) This same minister also called *Christ's Alternative to Communism* the "most effective book against Communism ever written."

Another prominent Springfield pastor told a reporter that "E. Stanley Jones is one of the greatest leaders in the world today, one of the names you would list if you were naming the ten greatest men in the world."

Two pastors, not members of the Ministerial Alliance, denounced Jones' views publicly. But their voices were drowned in a chorus of pastoral hosannas.

The trite defense offered by the gentlemen of the cloth is that "You are quoting Dr. Jones out of context." That jargon is very seldom admissible, as Alexander Hamilton once pointed out. If an author is trying to insinuate a false doctrine behind a facade of respectable platitudes, that is his invariable apology. Rarely does an honest writer resort to the "out of context" dodge.

This passionate devotion to a reverend gravedigger of the American way—not by extremists of the Left, but by respectable fellow churchmen who are blind because they will not see—is one of the strange phenomena of the times. It makes the task of the infiltrator easy. And as usual, the check is paid from the pocketbooks of businessmen and church members.

ARE THE RUSSIANS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE?

By IGOR BOGOLEPOV

MY FIRST contribution to the NATIONAL REPUBLIC (December, 1953), wherein a warning was sounded against both peace illusions and atomic substitution for them, was accompanied by an editorial statement that "this former Soviet official is not blameless; he helped to enslave Eastern Europe at Stalin's bidding."

Perhaps in the eyes of many Americans that is true. But to those familiar with Soviet conditions and life under them, a blank accusation against all who ever served or still serve the Soviet regime is not so convincing. For example, there are living witnesses to testify that while in Estonia, the single Eastern European country, besides Russia itself, where I was stationed as a Soviet official, I did not imprison, kill or otherwise harm any person, but on the contrary helped many to escape arrest and deportation. Furthermore, I can also say in clear conscience that I did not in any way aid and abet the Communist rise to power, as many satellite leaders, now in exile, did in their own countries.

The point would not be worth mentioning if only my personal case were involved. It belongs to the fate of political exiles to be misunderstood, suspected, and in some cases, maligned. But some greater, more important issue is at stake here. Are Russians, as Russians, to be solely blamed for Communism and the crimes that have been committed in its name since 1917? Is Communism only a Russian responsibility, with which the West has nothing to do?

To many Western minds the answer seems to be obvious. As one well-known TV commentator, replying to my objections, put it: "I think I understand your problem, but I feel that you could do much in achieving your goal by putting yourself in the place of Americans whose lives are constantly harassed by the Communist threat. Communist headquarters being in Russia, we naturally shift the blame to the Russian people, which we know is wrong, but inevitable."

These are words to underscore, for they reflect more or less the general public opinion in this country. And only recently President Eisenhower himself spoke about people "we must qualify now as hostile," although recognizing that their "longing for peace" is "as great as ours."

The approach is persuasive. But as a Russian patriot, I could claim that we Russians have likewise been harassed by Communism—only a bit longer and in a much more direct and therefore more unpleasant way than Americans. More than that, the Russian people, if only they could talk freely, might remind the West that Communist headquarters have been set up on this side of the Iron Curtain too, and that the whole philosophy of Marxism is purely an imported and foreign-made product. It did *not* originate in Russia.

Of course, it would be wrong for the Russian people to deny all responsibility for the troubles which have

plagued the world since 1917. Many Russians today recognize the failures of the older generation to cope with the revolutionary turmoil more than three decades ago. But it should be noted in passing that those Russian failures of the past were strangely similar to Western failures of today:

(a) Rigidity and incompetence of the Czarist administration, inclined to oppose revolutionary acts with naked police retaliation only.

(b) Leftist, liberal sympathies of many of the old Russian intellectuals.

(c) General apathy toward the revolutionary danger and the incapacity of dealing with it in a realistic way.

All these things happened first in Russian life before they became part of the Western tragedy too, developing along the same lines of ignorance—indifference—appeasement—catastrophe.

We must also recognize the fact that the Russian people, along with other peoples under Communist domination, have to work for their masters. In that respect, present efforts of Baltic and satellite exiles to picture all their nationals as completely innocent of collaboration with the Communists are simply ridiculous—even though it is "collaboration" with machine guns pointed at their backs. The "compliment" addressed to me, therefore, can be addressed to 800 million others as well—Russians, Hungarians, Poles, Czechs, Estonians, Chinese, etc.

Some Americans will perhaps shrug their shoulders and quote Patrick Henry's famous "Give me liberty or give me death." But after the spectacle of some Western men, captured in Korea and rejecting both liberty and death, this argument does not sound so convincing. The urge for self-preservation is still strong.

On the other hand, the Russian people have reason to charge the West with a full share of responsibility for the present situation.

It seems that my TV friend simply does not know the historical facts or, what's worse, makes no attempt

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The NATIONAL REPUBLIC does not endorse all of Mr. Bogolepov's statements, and undoubtedly many readers will take exception to some of them. But this former counsellor of the Soviet Foreign Office, who has given invaluable testimony before Congressional investigating committees since escaping to the West, has something to say and deserves a hearing.

In the investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations, conducted by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, he made this significant statement: "... if you learned the wrong things about the Soviet Union, your thoughts are also wrong." To which Senator Pat McCarran, Senator William E. Jenner and their co-members commented in a subsequent report:

"The subcommittee has given the gravest consideration to the thought that, with these words, Mr. Bogolepov may have put his finger on the spinal nerve of recent world history. If it is true that the Western world learned the wrong things about the Soviet Union, then it is certainly true that its thoughts were also wrong. If its thoughts were wrong, the actions it took in dealing with the Soviet Union, the agreements it signed, the compromises it agreed to, the concessions it allowed, were wrong too."

—The Editor.

to learn them. And this rejection of the past, of which today and tomorrow are born, leads to tragical consequences as well as to strange lines of reasoning. Here in Washington I meet Americans who, in their eagerness to be objective, go so far as to admit that American bases all around the USSR may appear as aggressive designs to the Russians, whereas I, a Russian, have to remind them that those bases were necessary to match Soviet expansion under Stalin. I also find many Americans who don't seem to understand that rough workers require unusual efforts and conventional and traditional attitudes to keep the Ship of State afloat. I have to remind those people that if there had been public figures in Russia who had opposed Communism as vigorously prior to 1917, there would have been no revolution.

The wise inscription on the front of the National Archives in Washington—"What Is Past Is Prologue"—should adorn the walls of all government and private buildings in the West, or at least it should be indelibly imprinted on people's minds. For here is the forgotten prologue to our Russian tragedy that now turns into a world tragedy; here are the historical facts that have determined the trend of events since 1917:

(1) The fathers of modern, militant Socialism, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, weren't Russians. They formulated their destructive doctrine in the West, and planned Communist revolution in the first place for the West.

(2) Marxism was imported into Russia from the West, first as an idea, then as a conspiracy, finally as a state power.

(3) First sponsors of Marxist revolution in Christian and patriarchal Russia were, not Russians, but generals and statesmen of the Kaiser's Germany, who helped Lenin and his gang to penetrate and overthrow the Russian state.

(4) There were enough reasonable and patriotic Russians to defeat this Marxist bid for power during the long and bloody civil war of 1917-1922—if they had not been handicapped by the Western "switch" to the conspirators who had usurped Russian power.

(5) Unfortunately for Russia and the whole world, the West either became disinterested in "Russian troubles," or attempted to profit from them—as the British did, for example, during the civil war by their treacherous help to both sides, hoping thereby to weaken and later to "Balkanize" the country. This British maneuvering with Communism in Russia at that time, so similar to the present British maneuvering with Communism in China, led to the breakdown of Russian national resistance.

(6) Since that time, the Western democracies in general have followed the pattern of siding with the Communist regime *against* the Russian people, as follows:

(a) Through diplomatic recognition which gave to the international party of revolutionists the status of a legal national government.

(b) Through admitting the USSR to the United Nations, peace conferences, etc., thereby serving to enhance the prestige of the Soviet regime at home and abroad.

(c) Through trade, financial and technical assistance that helped the Communists to transform Russia and other areas dominated by them into a power-house for world Marxist revolution.

During my life in Moscow I also recall that the Russian people were especially aroused over the seeming collaboration by the West with men of the type of Beria (his successor still wears an American decoration). The chief facts of this apparent "collaboration" were:

(1) Betrayal by Czech President Benes of the plot of the Soviet Marshal Toukhachevsky.

(2) Forced repatriation of millions of Russian POW's and slave laborers after the end of World War II from the territories of Germany, Austria, Italy and France. France even permitted the organization of Soviet concentration camps on her free soil.

(3) Anglo-American extradition of General Vlassov and members of his anti-Soviet armed forces in 1945-46, a most flagrant case of pro-Soviet intervention on the part of the West.

(4) Turning back deserters from the Soviet army in Germany in the early post-war period, and, in general, an inhospitable attitude toward Russian exiles in the West—one of the main reasons why there are so few desertions now.

Under these conditions it is rather difficult for Russians to say that only Lenin and Stalin are responsible for what has happened since 1917. Whatever people over here may think (mostly because they don't know the facts mentioned above), these years of hardships and frustrations convince the Russian masses

that Western politicians have greatly contributed to the tragical situation into which the whole world has now been plunged. And there are Russians who say, in despair and indignation, that the West has well deserved this trouble.

But I do not think that mutual recriminations will do any good. Although it is imperative for the people of the West to know how they stand in the opinion of the people of the East, to hurl accusations back and forth means only to increase existing tensions. And that is exactly what must be avoided. For I believe that we cannot accept the fatalistic, cynical approach of my TV friend, and admit that, right or wrong, we must go through the total American-Russian massacre.

Such a disaster might be of some comfort to somebody, but certainly not to either the Russian or the American people. It might conceivably bring about the downfall of the West, and that would perpetuate the Marxist rule over the Russian people. The internal concessions made by Malenkov to the Russian people after the death of Stalin clearly indicate that these people do not want Marxist rule to continue. Furthermore, a Western victory would be possible only at the price of the devastation of Western Europe and possibly America, to say nothing of Russia itself. It might well be a Pyrrhic victory which would result in a Communist triumph in the world. For would not the survivors question a way of life which could not

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Igor Bogolepov

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic*

THE NATIONAL REPUBLIC's editorial on Puerto Rico, which appeared in the February, 1954, issue, reached subscribers very appropriately and very dramatically just prior to the tragic shooting in the House of Representatives, in which four Puerto Rican terrorists fired some 20 shots onto the crowded House floor. That these would-be assassins were—and are—Communist-inspired, there can be no doubt. NATIONAL REPUBLIC has often pointed to the Communist influence of the Nationalist movement in Puerto Rico.

The NATIONAL REPUBLIC's editorial painted an accurate picture of the situation in Puerto Rico. Some citizens desire eventual statehood for the island. The majority prefer a continuation of the present commonwealth status, under which the people enjoy a large measure of self-government while at the same time maintaining close economic ties with the United States. In any case, the decision is entirely in the hands of the people themselves, and they have repeatedly voted overwhelmingly against complete independence, the most recent having taken place in January.

There are a few hundred fanatics in the radical Nationalist Party, who are being used by Moscow for evil purposes. They are the terrorists who attempted to kill former President Harry Truman. They are the ones who have employed terror tactics in the island. And they are the criminals who staged the shocking incident in Congress in Washington, D. C., just a month ago.

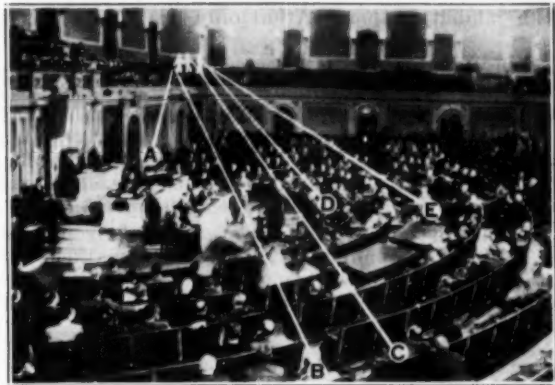
Governor Munoz-Marin and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Congress, Fernos-Isern, were quick to express their regrets to the members of Congress and the American people. Even the NATIONAL REPUBLIC received a cablegram from three Puerto Rican citizens, asking the editors to convey their apologies to all members of Congress, including, of course, the five victims of the shooting.

Speedy But Fair Trial Promised

The four terrorists who planned a wholesale massacre on Capitol Hill—Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Andres Figueroa Cordero and Irving Flores Rodriguez—were quickly seized, indicted and held under \$100,000 bail each for trial scheduled to begin on April 5.

In contrast to the treatment they would have received in Communist lands, the United States Government, which they profess to hate, has promised them a fair trial. District Judge James W. Morris, declaring that he was "determined" that their rights "would be protected," appointed four well-known lawyers to defend them—F. Joseph Donohue, Myron G. Ehrlich, Ben Paul Noble and Abraham S. Goldstein.

In the meantime, authorities in the United States and Puerto Rico ordered a quick round-up of others of



United Press Photo

This Is How the Puerto Rican Terrorists Shot Five Congressmen, Who Were Situated as Follows: (A) Congressman Ben F. Jensen (R-Ia.); (B) Congressman Kenneth Roberts (D-Ala.); (C) Congressman George H. Fallon (D-Md.); (D) Congressman Alvin M. Bentley (R-Mich.), the Most Seriously Injured; and (E) Congressman Clifford Davis (D-Tenn.)

the terrorist forces. Chief among those arrested was Pedro Albizu Campos, head of the fanatical Nationalist Party, following a blazing two-hour battle in San Juan. Within five hours 36 of 38 other terrorist leaders were seized in Puerto Rico, and later arrests brought the total to almost 50. It should be pointed out that Campos has been an intimate of New York's former left-wing Congressman, Vito Marcantonio, now attorney for the American Communist Party, and Earl Browder, former head of the Reds in the United States.

FBI agents and deputy U. S. marshals were no less quick to act. Within a matter of hours, 91 Puerto Ricans were nabbed for questioning in New York City and 20 more in Chicago. The New York leader of the Nationalist Party, Julio Pinto Gandia, was jailed for six months on a contempt charge.

Tragic Shooting Might Have Been Massacre

The four Puerto Rican terrorists, who fired shots from the gallery onto the crowded House floor, were either nervous or poor marksmen. For the nearly 250 Congressmen on the floor at the time were "sitting



United Press Photo

Puerto Rico Acts Fast. Pedro Albizu Campos, Head of the Fanatical Nationalist Party, Is Carried from His Home in San Juan After Police Had Stormed the Building with Tear Gas. The Small Band of Terrorists Are Strongly Suspected of Communist Domination.

ducks" and it is amazing that only five of them were hit.

The five victims were Congressman Alvin M. Bentley (R-Mich.), Congressman Kenneth A. Roberts (D-Ala.), Congressman Clifford Davis (D-Tenn.), Congressman George H. Fallon (D-Md.), and Congressman Ben F. Jensen (R-Ia.) Congressman Bentley, the most critically wounded, is reported well on the road to recovery following two serious operations.

The gunfire in Congress, however, was only part of the Nationalist-Communist plot. Also marked for death, according to well-substantiated reports, were President Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

More Rigid Security Rules Adopted

Congress acted quickly in the wake of the savage shootings to set up regulations that would prevent, or make more difficult, such incidents in the future. Tour parties were temporarily cancelled, and all visitors to the House galleries were obliged to obtain passes, each Congressman being held responsible for those he admitted.

Other proposals included erecting a bullet-proof glass shield around the galleries, a device that would detect guns on a visitor's person as he entered the door, and the replacing of the present force of guards, now appointed on a patronage basis, with increased details of Capitol police. Another proposal would set up a special detachment of Congressional guards, specially trained and uniformed, who would perform their duties with all the pomp and ceremony attending the guards at Buckingham Palace.

A bill has been introduced in Congress that would outlaw the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, setting penalties for membership at a maximum of \$10,000 fine and imprisonment of 10 years. Congressman Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, estimates that there are more Nationalist terrorists in the United States now than in Puerto Rico. His committee is conducting a full-scale probe into all factors behind the Capitol shooting.

The shooting was a propaganda affair, staged to affect the Caracas conference.

Arms Cache Seized by New York Police

New York police raiders in their search for Puerto Rican revolutionaries seized a huge cache of arms in a Manhattan building, apparently intended for shipment to some foreign country. While no destination was named, two Cubans—Roberto Oscar Acevedo and Mario Cruz—were arrested.

The weapons, including late-model anti-tank guns, Garand rifles, hand grenades and ammunition, were piled ceiling-high in a street-level store in a five-story business and residential structure. No link with the Puerto Rican terrorists has been found. Last December, Carlos Prio Socarras, exiled former president of Cuba, was arrested on charges of conspiring to smuggle arms to his homeland.

Reds Step Up Drive on Labor

All, who understand the Communist conspiracy, know that the Reds carry on their attack on many fronts, with particular emphasis on Government, the armed forces, educational institutions, youth and labor. The campaign to infiltrate labor unions, and thereby to dominate labor, has been speeded up in

recent months, and many members of Congress have taken cognizance of this growing menace.

On February 26, 1954, Senator Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) introduced an article by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, which appeared in a new magazine, *Labor Guide*. Entitled "Red Infiltration of Labor Unions," the article outlines in detail the insidious techniques and the deceitful methods used by the Reds to gain control over labor unions. But Mr. Hoover



United Press Photo

Here Are the Four Puerto Rican Nationalists Held in \$100,000 Bail Each on Charges of Shooting Five Congressmen from the House Gallery. They Are: Lolita Lebron, 34 (Upper Left); Rafael Cancel Miranda, 25 (Upper Right); Irving Flores Rodriguez, 27 (Lower Right); and Andres Figueroa Cordero, 29 (Lower Left). All Were Arrested at the Scene Except Flores Who Was Picked Up Later at a Washington Bus Terminal.

concludes that in the end "free American laborers will insure the freedom of America."

Senator Butler Raps Smelter Workers

On the same day Senator John Marshall Butler (R-Md.) submitted an article by Professor Lewis Haney, of New York University, in which he cited the case of the Precision Scientific Company, of Chicago, against the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. The latter is led by Russian-trained members of the Communist Party, and was expelled by the CIO because of its Red domination. Yet the National Labor Relations Board ruled against the company and in favor of the union. Professor Haney concluded:

"The Communist danger lies in the ideas of Communism, and it strikes hardest, not in Indo-China or Guatemala, but right here among our unions, our

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NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

MCCARTHY-STEVENS

THANKS TO OUR left-wing friends in the newspaper fraternity, who never miss an opportunity to slant the news to serve their ends, many readers of the public press have been persuaded to believe that Senator Joseph R. McCarthy is now taking on the entire United States Army. They believe that he was a bit rough on Brigadier General Ralph W. Zwicker, and even rougher on Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens. They also believe that the incident has caused a deep and serious rift between the Wisconsin Senator and President Eisenhower, and that it threatens to split the Republican Party wide open just as the all-important 1954 Congressional campaigns are getting under way. The people believe all these things because many of the newsmen, who supposedly cover the Washington scene, and their left-wing New Deal and Fair Deal pals, planned it that way.

But the picture as generally painted is entirely wrong, and it's time the record was set straight. First of all, if Mr. Stevens has been correctly quoted—and we seriously question this—he has a mistaken conception of his job. He was not appointed to this position in order to defend the Army's brass. As civilian administrator of the Army, he represents—or is supposed to represent—the people's interests. Actually Senator McCarthy is not attacking the Army—that's ridiculous on the face of it—but only such Communists and Communist-coddlers who have infiltrated the Army. And Mr. Stevens should be—and no doubt is—as concerned about this matter as anyone. If he isn't, he's the wrong man for the job. Naturally the Army is a target for the Reds, and we cannot afford to have it penetrated; the problem is much bigger than Joe McCarthy or Bob Stevens or any individual.

In the second place, Senator McCarthy was 100 per cent right in the case of Major Irving Peress. The latter was commissioned, promoted and finally given an honorable discharge, despite the fact that he was under strong suspicion of being a Red or a Red sympathizer. If you have any doubts about the charges against this man, just remember that he invoked the Fifth Amendment not once, but 33 times, when questioned by the committee. Is that the type of man we want wearing an officer's uniform and receiving an honorable discharge? This is a serious matter, as President Eisenhower himself has admitted, and it is the people's right to know who was responsible for this blunder, and it is someone's duty to find out, no matter how many high-ranking toes are stepped on in the process. If that someone turns out to be Senator McCarthy, that's all right with us.

But General Zwicker was uncooperative when called to testify. Whether this was his own idea or whether he was acting on orders from above, he at least gave the impression that he was trying to cover up for somebody. We don't want and don't intend to judge the man unfairly, but in a matter so serious he owes it to the American people to come clean. Let's admit that Senator McCarthy may have been wrong at times; none of us is infallible. But in this case it should be perfectly clear to all that Senator McCarthy was right, General Zwicker was wrong, and Secretary Stevens was temporarily off the beam.

And who is shattering the Army's morale? If there is anything that will lower morale faster than to shelter and coddle Communist enemies inside the armed forces, we have yet to hear of it. Remember that the Reds began to penetrate our military services back in New Deal days, and several high-ranking officers were affected.

Senator McCarthy's one purpose is to expose subversives wherever and whenever he finds them. That task was given to him by the United States Senate, and he has promised not to give preferential treatment to a man just because he may have a few stars on his shoulders or gold braid on his sleeves. What's wrong with that?

As we go to press, all the returns are not in on the latest exchange between Senator McCarthy and the Pentagon, involving, as it does, two of the Senator's staff assistants—Roy M. Cohn and G. David Schine—and we withhold judgment. Admittedly one man is right and the other wrong, and we'll let the chips fall where they will. But we can say that if some people had spent half as much time and energy in fighting Communism as they have in fighting the Wisconsin Senator, there would be no so-called "McCarthyism" today.

As for Edward R. Murrow, the radio-television commentator, he possibly wishes now that he had not been sucked into the squabble by his leftist pals in the pink parlor. For the facts concerning his leftist affiliations, dug up because of his voluntary smear of Senator McCarthy, must be a little embarrassing for the "lily-white" Mr. Murrow. These affiliations date back to 1930 when Edward R. Murrow was president of the National Student Federation, which later became affiliated with the American Youth Congress, cited as Communist by two attorney generals as well as the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Friend Murrow was for three years connected with the Moscow Summer Institute, which was a propaganda agency for the Soviet government, and was also affiliated with the left-wing American Civil Liberties Union, condemned as a Communist-defending outfit long ago by a Congressional committee.

A man living in a glass house shouldn't throw stones, and certainly shouldn't throw them at a fighting American like Joe McCarthy.



RED TRICKERY

THERE ARE MANY WAYS, all of which have been tried at various times in the past, to destroy Congressional investigating committees, similar committees in State legislatures, and outside organizations and publications, which have hit too hard—for the comfort of many—on the subversive Communist conspiracy. The NATIONAL REPUBLIC itself has frequently been the target of such attacks, and knows all the tricks of the enemy. These stratagems have been dusted off and put into motion again during the past few months.

The primary purpose of these efforts is to undermine the committee or organization in question. Failing in that, the hope is to discredit the individual members

of the committee or organization, chiefly centering the fire on the chairman or head; to curb the activities of the committee or organization through the cry of constitutional infringement or smear and Fascist tactics; or to cripple the committee or organization financially, by staging a campaign against appropriations or funds.

The "lily white" Reds are past-masters in this game of conspiracy, slander, smear and trickery. They have a printed pattern to follow, used early in the international plot in other countries. They know how to lure non-Communist "liberals" into their folds in such drives. That is what is going on today in Washington, D. C. There are moves to curb the powers of Congressional investigating committees; to turn all investigations over to the F.B.I., which, of course, is not permitted to make evidence public or to prosecute; and to consolidate all probing activities into one large joint committee of Congress, which would become so cumbersome as to cause the issues to be side-tracked.

Even the Nation's press has been enlisted in the conspiracy. Most newspapers are innocent, but the left-wing, "liberal" element is strong among their Washington correspondents and columnists. As a result, most news emanating from the Nation's Capital is slanted. The treatment accorded Senator McCarthy presently is particularly noticeable. Few people anywhere are able to get a fair picture of the Senator and his activities, because of the bias of newspapermen and commentators. His character is maligned; his motives are attacked; his statements are lifted out of context; his charges are twisted. And when all else fails, these Washington journalists deliberately try to stir up a rift between the Senator and the White House. These smears are as un-American as they are vicious, and most people in distant parts of the country must listen to commentators like Fulton Lewis, Jr., or Frank Kirkpatrick to get the unvarnished truth.

But the powers of Congressional committees are not going to be curbed. Fighters like Senator McCarthy, Senator Jenner and Congressman Velde are not going to haul down the flag. And organizations and publications like the NATIONAL REPUBLIC are not going to soft-peddle the exposures. For the overwhelming majority of the American people, we are certain, want these investigations and disclosures to continue. They are fed up with the smear tactics of the Communists, left-wingers and "liberals." They demand that the mess be cleaned up. Let's plow ahead against the Enemy Within Our Gates.



MASS EDUCATION

MUCH HAS BEEN SAID and written about left-wing teachers, subversive textbooks and new-fangled "progressive" ideas in our educational processes. But there is still another point to be considered in appraising the value of today's higher education. Even if all the above evils were suddenly corrected, what kind of training are our young people receiving on today's campuses? What kind of education can they receive at a diploma mill?

The University of California, for instance, operates several campuses scattered throughout the State, with a total enrollment during the current academic year of 33,382. In other words, this institution might be compared with a chain store, and the individual student is no more important than a bottle of aspirin or a box of soap flakes. It couldn't be otherwise, not with more than 33,000 students plunked down on as-

sorted campuses. Even the most conscientious professors would find it difficult to handle such an unwieldy mob.

New York University is currently attempting to educate 38,912 young people, all on one campus. That system is very efficient when adopted by General Motors, Ford or Chrysler, and enables a lot of people to buy cars who otherwise wouldn't be able to afford them. But can we turn out educated human beings in the same way as we turn out automobiles or washing machines? Can the endless-belt, mass production methods be successfully applied to the educational process? No matter what college administrators may say in defense of this system, the average student at New York University has lost his individuality; he has become merely a number in a seat. He has not even a nodding acquaintance with his professors; they don't even know his name. The same is true at City College of New York (28,482); Columbia (24,870); Illinois (21,164); Michigan (19,800); Ohio State (19,486); Minnesota (19,074); and Northwestern (17,977)—to name just a few.

The catalogues at some of these institutions resemble the publications of Sears, Roebuck or Montgomery, Ward. They include just about everything from bee-keeping to rooming house management, subjects which may be useful and profitable to those who are so inclined, but which have a doubtful status in an institution of so-called higher learning. Are our great and once proud universities to be converted into variety stores, where students, like shoppers, pick courses as they would a can opener or a pair of slacks?

At the risk of being considered old-fashioned, we express the opinion that education, especially at the college level, should be as nearly as possible an individual process. No two of us are exactly alike. Each of us has characteristics and peculiarities that set us apart. In order to bring out the best that is in us, in order to discover and develop the abilities that lie within us, there must be personal, intimate contact between professor and student. The great benefit to be derived from a college education comes from the close association with great minds—and great books.

That was the philosophy followed by our early Colonial colleges where student and preceptor rubbed shoulders daily, and where individuality was stressed. We have wandered far off that path today when in many cases the only contact a student has with his instructor is in hearing his voice coming through a loud speaker in an overflow lecture room. He is exposed to some measure of learning, to be sure, but how much of it does—or can—rub off on him? Knowing at most only a small percentage of his own class, and none of the faculty, today's undergraduate is lost in the shuffle, a confused, frustrated young man or woman, who will one day receive a piece of parchment, properly enc scrolled, but who will never be educated in the fine, old tradition.

How large should an institution of higher learning be? It's hard to set limits. But when a college enrolls more than 1,500 or 2,000, it loses something—and the student loses more. In our opinion it's better to turn out 10,000 leaders a year, men and women capable of thinking for themselves, than a million robots who can only parrot what they're heard. Our goal should not be mediocrity, and yet that is all we can hope for when we install a production line on the campus.

Is it any wonder that subversive forces are finding today's students easy prey? Is it strange that our colleges are turning out Alger Hisses, William Remingtons and Judith Coplons? Culture is not something that can be dubbed on a student as paint is sprayed on an automobile body.

THE TRIUMPH OF CHAOS

By MARGARET FRENCH CRESSON

ATTORNEY GENERAL Herbert Brownell, Jr., announced recently that "Communism is a greater menace today than ever before."

There have been many investigations and many exposures along various lines, but so far very little has been said publicly about subversion in the field of fine arts.

There is a movement afloat now to pack the National Commission of Fine Arts in Washington and to enlarge its powers. For the President's attention there is now a 141-page "Report on the Activities of the Federal Government in the Field of Art," prepared by the Commission of Fine Arts and containing a survey and recommendations.

Naturally great pressure is being brought to bear on this decision and many of the important art organizations are backing the project.

To the large group of more traditional artists in this country, however, such a move would spell disaster for the future of the Fine Arts in America. For we know that so-called "modern art" is not a "trend," nor is it a sincere art development. It has already become a tyranny.

A generation ago, painting and sculpture were saleable commodities and most of the capable artists could make a respectable living. But since so many of the museums, the art magazines, the art schools and the art pages of the newspapers have gone all out for "modern art," there has been a change of heart on the part of the public. Purchases and commissions have fallen off abruptly as the public will not give its support to something it cannot understand and in many instances violently dislikes. It is on the heels of this dilemma, then, that the subversive element in the art world is making hay, and clamoring for government support.

The city of Washington, at the instigation of our First President, was planned by the distinguished French architect, Peter L'Enfant, in 1792. Influenced strongly by Lenotre, greatest of French landscape architects, who designed the gardens of Fountainbleau and Versailles, L'Enfant had large ideas and worked in the grand style. For the Capital City he made a magnificent plan, somewhat along the same motif of circles and broad avenues that he had used for the plan of Paris.

But as the years went by, the dreams of President Washington and of L'Enfant became lost in a welter of random building and streets laid out to suit anybody's convenience, the city meanwhile growing and enlarging in the

Mrs. Cresson is the daughter of the great sculptor, Daniel Chester French, whose imposing figure of the Great Emancipator in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.—to single out just one of his masterpieces—has inspired so many millions of Americans. Her article on this page should be read in conjunction with the article by H. Paul Caemmerer on page 21. Mrs. Cresson pays high tribute to the work of the National Commission of Fine Arts as presently constituted, but speaks out against the plan to "pack" that commission and also against the general leftist movement so noticeable in "modern" art today. As she points out and substantiates in this article, the Communists have long used art as a propaganda medium, but the American public is still largely unaware of the plot.

—The Editor.

completely helter-skelter manner of other American cities.

Prodded along by President Theodore Roosevelt, whose energy and far-seeing imagination were determined to waylay this haphazard growth, Congress finally acted in 1910 to form a Commission of Fine Arts. Seven members, architects, landscape architects, painters and sculptors of distinction, were appointed by the President. These gentlemen, who served without pay, met once a month in Washington. And as no financial transactions of any kind entered into the proceedings, the influence of politics was kept at a minimum. Also, the Commission had no body of law behind it; the only power it had came from the fact that each member stood at the apex of his profession, that his taste and his integrity were unquestioned, and that he was donating his time and the results of his wide experience for the benefit of the American people in general and the Capital City in particular. For all public buildings to be erected in the District of Columbia, as well as all statues and monuments in Washington, should be stamped with the seal of his approval, in addition to all works of art commissioned or purchased by the Government.

Granted that this commission, being human, may have made some mistakes, the fact remains that the present harmonious appearance of the city of Washington owes much to the Commission of Fine Arts.

Any attempts to enlarge the commission, to widen its powers, will create at the outset a group that becomes unwieldy and at cross purposes with itself. Any attempt to turn it into a money-spending organization, will open the gates to pressures and outside influences.

There is the charge that the commission as it stands now is 'too strongly conservative.' But so long as we have two such bitterly clashing schools of thought in contemporary art, we will be eternally fighting this battle of reactionary art as against the more progressive movements.

Also, should this Report be accepted, we could then look in our Capital City for some of the same kind of examples of modern art as we see in the Whitney Museum, the Guggenheim Museum and the Museum of Modern Art, in New York.



Shapiro Studio

Mrs. Margaret French Cresson

What the American public does not yet seem aware of is the stranglehold that progressive "modern" art has achieved in America. Ever since the controversial Armory Show in New York in 1913, the battle of the isms has been rampant. Sides have been taken; the double jury system has been established. Nearly every art magazine, the art page in almost every newspaper, sings the praises of "modern art," to the studied exclusion of the more traditional brand.

The fact that strong conservative painting and sculpture are being done today by distinguished American artists seems to be a closed book to the critics and magazine editors. And because of this blackout, the public generally is unaware of its existence.

In the same way the public is unaware of the fact that Communism must take the blame for this great art hoax that has been put over on the American people. To many, that idea comes as a shock. And it is admittedly a very confusing situation and one not easy of interpretation.

So one must not jump to the conclusion that all lunatic art is Communistic. There are many artists who are doing extreme things in their anxiety to keep up with 57th Street. There are many conservative artists, who in apparent terror of being called reactionary, go overboard in their efforts to be considered liberal and tolerant and progressive. It is they, who, many times in all innocence, get tangled up with some of the Communistic front organizations.

Juries today are heavily weighted with modernist leanings, especially in the largest and most important exhibitions, so much so that many of our finest traditional artists do not exhibit. They have only to read the list of jurors to know that anything in the conservative, well-schooled side would be likely to be turned down. The authorities would doubtless run to their own defense at such a suggestion, pointing out perhaps the inclusion of a few names of jurors whose work is indeed in the ageless manner. But it is well known in the art world that there are a number of artists who work one way and vote another. Their own efforts may even be produced in a classical vein. But when they serve on juries, in their desire to be thought broad-minded and members of the liberal group, they mislay their convictions and cast their votes well along the extremist lines.

It is these undependable political hermaphrodites who keep many of the artists of stability from exhibiting.

Why is it that the names of artists of a certain group appear and reappear? They are either on the juries of the most important exhibitions, or they receive most of the prizes at these same exhibitions—just as the names of certain museum heads, serving as jurors, also appear and reappear. And these same names are played up by the critics and by most of the art magazines.

The traditional painters who receive most of the portrait commissions, the few of the more conservative sculptors who are getting some of the jobs for the Battle Monuments, or for public buildings and important memorials, are seldom in the news. Their names are ignored in most of the art exhibitions and art magazines of today. There must be a reason for this—and it would seem excusable to wonder if the contemporary artist is not working and living under a dictatorship.

This lop-sided diet of extreme modernism has assumed the proportions of the witchcraft delusion. The public has been taken for a ride and the far-famed and powerful psychology of crowds has once more been ably demonstrated.

The Hon. George A. Dondero, Congressman from

Michigan, has made a number of speeches before the House of Representatives and has given an outline of present procedures in the art world. We quote from the *Congressional Record* of August 16, 1949:

"From 1914 to 1920 art was used as a weapon of the Russian Revolution to destroy the Czarist government, but when this destruction was accomplished, art ceased to be a weapon and became a medium of propaganda, picturing and extolling the imaginary wonders, benefits and happiness of existence under the socialized state."

The *Congressional Record* continues:

"Communist art outside Russia is to destroy the enemy and we are the enemy of Communism."



Acme
Congressman George A. Dondero (R.-Mich.) Has Long Been an Outspoken Critic of Left-Wing Influences in the Field of Art.

Communist art in Russia is to delude the Russian workers."

Reading further from Congressman Dondero's remarks we find:

"The art of the isms, the weapon of the Russian Revolution, is the art which has been transplanted to America, and today, having infiltrated and saturated many of our art centers, threatens to override and overpower the fine art of our tradition and inheritance."

And under the same date again, August 16, 1949, Congressman Dondero goes on to state:

"There are some very able artists who paint excellently in our established and revered tradition, but who are radical or Communist or Communist-in-sympathy in their ideology. When these individuals are presented for consideration as members of our highest art organizations, many members say in effect: 'I will not vote against a good artist because of his politics' . . . Communism, or any near approach to it is not politics—Communism, (See THE TRIUMPH OF CHAOS, Page 31)

HERBERT HOOVER: TV'S FIRST STAR

By JOHN JAY DALY

FEW OF TODAY'S millions of television fans are aware of it, but Herbert Hoover in his 53rd year played the leading role in TV's first show and thereby became TV's original star. At that time he was Secretary of Commerce in the Coolidge Cabinet. A short time later he was to become the 30th President of the United States.

Now in his 80th year—he was born August 10, 1874—Mr. Hoover can now look back upon a memorable day—April 7, 1927—review his remarks when television was born with the opening of the first TV channel, and say: "It has come true!"

In an old undertaker's shop—Speare's on H Street, between 12th and 13th, N.W., in Washington, D. C.—the then Secretary of Commerce had this to say of the new invention:

"It is a matter of just pride to have a part in this historic occasion. We have long been familiar with the electrical transmission of sound. Today we have in a sense the transmission of sight for the first time in the world's history."

While he was saying this, the features of the speaker were seen by spectators in New York City, including a distinguished group of scientists headed by Walter S. Gifford, then president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, later U. S. ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Hoover, in his prophetic wisdom, continued:

"Human genius has now destroyed the impediment of distance in a new respect, and in a manner hitherto unknown. What its uses may finally be, no one can tell, any more than any man could see in past years the modern development of the telegraph or the telephone. All we can say today is that there has been created a marvelous agency for whatever use the future may find with the full realization that every great and fundamental discovery of the past has been followed by use far beyond the vision of its creator."

How true. As he expounded his theory that day, Mr. Hoover recalled that it had been only two months before this telecast that a new era in communications had been opened. This was then manifested by another great exhibit, as he called it, the trans-Atlantic telephone.

Nowadays, when men and women are so accustomed to picking up telephones and talking across the ocean, there is no novelty in that. Indeed, the novelty of TV has almost worn off, but its growth in these 27 years, and especially in the last six years, is one of the most sensational pieces of business extant.

For instance, on that day in 1927 when Mr. Hoover played his stellar role on the air waves, there was only one TV channel. And there were only two stations—one in the New York home offices of A. T. & T., the other in the Washington undertaker's shop.

Today there are 360 channels, or as many channels as there are stations in America. Also, the inter-city relays of TV are run over the wires in the same man-

ner as the original telecast on which Mr. Hoover appeared.

From that humble beginning, the new industry has jumped into the \$8 billion class, with the promise of going higher. In 1952—the latest year for which figures are available—total receipts were \$324 million, TV's income after Federal taxes being \$55.5 million, a tidy interest on the investment. Most of this growth, according to James Sheridan, economist with the Federal Communications Commission, has taken place since 1948, a period of six years. The FCC has now authorized 600 stations. The new ones will undoubtedly be in operation by the end of this year or the beginning of 1955, when business is then expected to double.

James Seacrist, vice president of the Radio, Electronics and Television Manufacturers Association, says there are now more than 28 million TV sets in America, and in a short while the number will reach 30 million at the present rate of production. When the 600 stations are in full operation, the number of sets should approach 40 million.

Practically all of this, understand, has happened since 1948. Prior to that date, there were about six stations in operation. In 1948, when the growth began, there were 108 stations, and this figure remained static until 1952, when the license "freeze" was lifted. For four years of this six-year period, the industry virtually stood still—and yet it attained the heights of an \$8 billion business, certainly an argument in favor of free enterprise.

Mr. Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, foresaw all this. As an engineer he was vitally interested. It was not until 1941 that TV became standardized, leaving behind the experimental field where Mr. Hoover had

HERBERT HOOVER

The Waldorf Astoria Towers
New York, New York
March 8, 1954

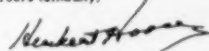
Dear Mr. Moore:

I have your letter asking if I can comment on what has happened to TV since I opened the first transmission twenty-seven years ago.

Any comment would be inadequate without giving the fabulous statistics of the growth of a new industry, or comment on its undoubted contributions to education, public understanding of national problems, the almost personal acquaintance with public figures; all this with some added remarks on the doubtful effect on children's minds from some of the shows.

You perhaps have more time to fill in all these developments better than I.

Yours faithfully,



Mr. Herbert G. Moore
The National Republic
511 - 11th Street, N. W.
Washington 4, D. C.

In a Letter to the National Republic Herbert Hoover Comments on the Fabulous Growth of Television During the Past 27 Years, But Expresses Doubt Over the Value of Some Children's Programs. Many Americans Share That View.

dramatized the first performance. But World War II was to delay its progress.

While Mr. Hoover was the first man in public life to be televised, a young lady actually preceded him on the air. She was a teen-ager, Miss Edna Horner, a toll operator in Washington, who had charge of the switchboard that day over which the conversation ran by wire and radio between those in the Nation's Capital and the assemblage in New York. The former Miss Horner is now an attractive Chevy Chase housewife—Mrs. Marcus William Pugh, mother of two children, Marcus William, Jr., and Lindy. She is proud of having had Herbert Hoover as her leading man in the world's first telecast.

She followed his every word as he declared, citing the arrival of television:

"This is a great stimulation to a confidence in the future. If we are assured of a flow of new and revolutionary inventions to maintain thought, stimulate spirit, and open new opportunities for effort and service, we will have preserved a vital and moving community."

Then, in the name of the Government, Mr. Hoover welcomed the new arrival, television, as the latest product of scientific discovery.

"It promises," he said, "that where the voice has led the way over telephone wires, the eye will ultimately follow. Washington and New York are today not only within ear-shot of each other, but within sight as well."

"Scientists for many years in many countries have struggled to solve the problem of television. We may all take pride in the fact that its actual accomplishment is brought about by American genius and its first demonstration is staged in our country." (Moscow papers please copy.)

General John J. Carty, one of the vice presidents of A. T. & T., was in charge of operations that day at the Washington end. In New York Mr. Gifford, the company president, said to him: "You're looking well, general. You screen well. I see you've got your glasses off."

"Does it flatter me?" asked the general.

Mr. Gifford hesitated, but finally said: "Yes. I think it is an improvement."

According to Jimmy Lake, long known in Washington as the "Mayor of Ninth Street," who was present at this first television show, the general never wore his glasses again in public.

For the benefit of those present, General Carty, without glasses, explained the process by which TV had been brought about. He said:

"Unlike the telephone and the telegraph, TV is not an invention dropping out of the skies onto an astonished world. It has been rather an evolution—a development step by step from a crude beginning several years ago when A. T. & T. demonstrated its ability to transmit pictures over the air."

That was the beginning of the wire-photo service now so extensively used in the newspaper business. The general went on:

"This was a slow, rather awkward process. Photos were recognizable, but blurred . . . and not very satisfactory for reproduction."

Still, the transmission of photographs by telegraph wire contained the basic idea for what is now TV.

Sol Taishoff, editor and publisher of *Broadcasting-Telecasting Magazine*, claims that the idea for television goes back as far as 600 B.C. It seems that a couple of fellows way back then rubbed some amber together, and so started Milton Berle and Groucho Max and Bishop Fulton Sheen on their way, more than a couple of milleniums later.



Bell Telephone Laboratories

Herbert Hoover, Talking from Washington at the First Public Demonstration of Television on April 7, 1927. Others Shown Are, Left to Right, General J. J. Carty, Vice President of A. T. & T.; A. E. Berry, President of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company; and Judge Stephen Davis, Solicitor for the Department of Commerce.

Actually the experiments that brought our present-day TV into being were conducted in the Bell Company Laboratories in New Jersey, although Bond Geddes, a former Washington newspaperman and later representative of the radio industry, recalls the early struggles of Charles Francis Jenkins, one of the real pioneers of television. His hobby was photography. That took him into a field he almost conquered—the electrical transmission of pictures.

But, as Mr. Hoover explained the day of his first telecast, this was not a one-man job. It had to be accomplished by many minds. "It is the result," he said, "of organized, planned and definitely created scientific research, magnificently coordinated in a cumulative group of highly skilled scientists, loyally supported by a great corporation devoted to the advancement of the art. The intricate processes of this invention could never have been developed under any conditions of isolated individual effort."

That told the story of Charles Francis Jenkins. He could not do it alone. It took the brains and efforts of many men, each making an invaluable contribution. Among these men must be included Dr. Herbert E. Ives, a specialist in the physics of light and color, and the inventor of the lamp for production of artificial daylight. All these co-workers, some famous, some little known, had a hand in this project which came to fruition when Herbert Hoover made his television debut, just 27 years ago this month. It forms one more great chapter in the never-to-be-forgotten story of American free enterprise.

CLEANING OUT THE TRAITORS

Among the many outstanding features in next month's NATIONAL REPUBLIC will be the revealing article, "Sweeping Commies From The U.S. Payroll", by Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn, of New York. While the job naturally is not completed—it takes time to undo the blunders of 20 years—American patriots can take comfort in the accomplishments of the last year and a half. Mr. Gwinn documents his story with official facts and figures, which are not capable of partisan misinterpretation.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S UNITED NATIONS

By JAMES MORFIT MULLEN

RECENTLY my wife and I crossed the Appalachians to spend a few days of rest and recreation in Gatlinburg. This is a charming East Tennessee mountain resort reminiscent of Atlantic City, but without the gew-gawishness of the New Jersey resort.

One feature of the place is the way the nearby ursine colony is publicized in the picture post cards everywhere on sale. I was told that it was not an infrequent event for one of these 400-pound animals to come lumbering down the main street of Gatlinburg.

When we were there, the total absence of bears in the Great Smokies and of Democrats in Gatlinburg led me to think that stray Democrats in Gatlinburg were regarded as much of a menace as 400-pound bears, and were shot on sight as a protection to the community.

Inquiry, however, developed that both groups had merely gone into hibernation.

As I had gone "over the mountains" for a rest, I was disturbed to see on a newsstand a garish-looking female on the cover of a magazine. Then up in the right-hand corner, I woefully noticed this:

"By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
The U.N. — Or Else?"

I say *woefully* because I was on a short vacation. The U.N. is anathema to me, and as I spend much of my time in Asheville, North Carolina, in publicizing its strange features, the call of duty was strong though I was aware that the article would undoubtedly stir my ire. I bought a copy.

The article managed with a minimum of content to convey the maximum of misinformation. While I have sound reason for doubting the benefits which Mrs. Roosevelt declares the U.N. has conferred on the civilized world, I shall confine my remarks to refuting (a mild term) a single short paragraph in which Mrs. Roosevelt made some shockingly misleading statements about the cost of the U.N. to the United States.

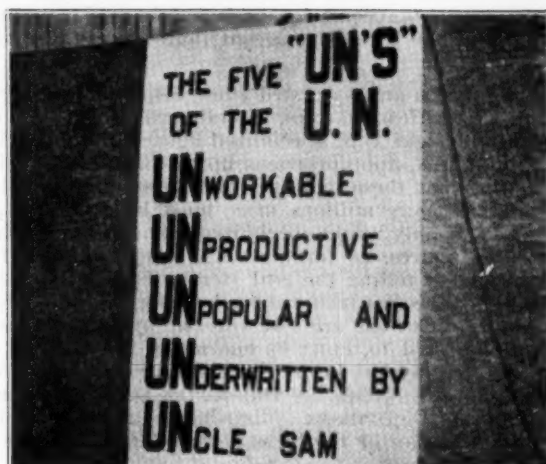
Let me interject, however, that there was not a word in the article showing any benefit conferred by the U.N. on these United States. The particular statement to which I am referring was this:

"To Americans, the cost of all this has been small. The U.N. budget for 1952 is \$48,000,000 or—since the U. S. pays 38 per cent of the bill—about 10 cents for each American citizen."

Now let us get down to some figures which are as precise as the information available to me permits.

Looking again at the quotation, it is obvious that Mrs. Roosevelt knows little about the financial tergiversations of the U.N.—or if she does, she conceals her knowledge.

If we accept the 38 per cent figure as accurate—and it isn't—it still doesn't tell the whole story.



Chicago Herald-American

At Its Annual Party Last Winter the Chicago Bar Association Presented a Number of Skits Burlesquing Various Figures and Events. Above Is a Chart Used in a Burlesque of the United Nations.

Actually, insofar as the budget is concerned, we have been paying more than three times what has been given by the next highest contributors—England and France.

But the budget to which Mrs. Roosevelt refers is in reality only a small part of our expenses for the U.N. This budget covers what can be called the administrative expenses of the U.N. For instance, not included in this budget, I noticed in a general authorization bill reported in our local daily press sometime ago, was an item of \$16,480,000 for the agency called UNICEF (U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund); of this \$6,666,667 has been spent by us.

Some very enlightening facts can be garnered from the official printed report of a Senate committee investigating the expenditures of the executive departments. This report reveals that the U.N. finances (to express it mildly) are chaotic. Frank R. Kent summarized these figures in his column in the *Baltimore Sun* by saying:

"As to costs, the committee reports that between 1946 and including 1950 the United Nations and



UNations

The Plotters Use the U.N. as a Propaganda Sounding Board. A. A. Soldatov Puts His Head Between Andrei Gromyko (Left) and Andrei Vishinsky (Right).

its agencies expended approximately \$857,000,000, of which 50 per cent was contributed by the United States."

We note in an Associated Press dispatch, emanating from U.N. Headquarters, a statement that "the expenses of eight U.N. specialized agencies would bring the 1953 U.N. appropriations up to \$82,487,866." Just exactly what these figures represent is not clear, but obviously many millions more must be added to the budget for only "eight specialized agencies" of the U.N.

These figures, as formidable as they are, still fall far short of telling the real story. The expenses the United States has incurred for housing, printing, travelling, etc., which are not covered by any of those above referred to, must be enormous.

The printing bill in the State Department alone has been colossal. After the Dumbarton Oaks Conference the State Department "distributed approximately" 1,900,000 copies of the form of the Charter, then and there formulated.

After the San Francisco Conference, the State Department got up a 266-page book containing Secretary Edward R. Stettinius' Report to the President on the Charter. I have two copies which cost me nothing. I believe I can safely assume that there are millions of other copies around in various places. Many other papers of various kinds were put out by the State Department. Elaborate charts and diagrams have been printed. I have worn out two, and I have a third copy of the State Department's printing of the Charter itself.

Housing and travelling bills have been luxuriously high. The report of Secretary Stettinius on the U.N. Charter, referred to above, lists some 286 special assistants, advisers, etc., who presumably attended the San Francisco Conference. Accompanying them there must have been hordes of secretaries, clerks, etc.

Secretary Stettinius was housed there in a luxurious penthouse where he gave many parties. Certainly much liquor was drunk.

The General Assembly in 1952 met in Paris. What that cost us has, to my knowledge, never been published. I note, however, in connection with the opening of the fall, 1952, meeting of the General Assembly in New York, this item copied from the Knoxville *News-Sentinel* of October 26, 1952:

"It's pretty expensive for the taxpayers to send delegates to these U.N. meetings. Secretary of State Dean Acheson and his party are living in a \$50-a-day suite at the Waldorf Towers. The rest of the U. S. party is at the Vanderbilt Hotel, most of them in \$8-a-day rooms."

And this is "chicken-feed."

While the published figures, detailing the cost of that Crystal Palace housing the U.N. Headquarters in New York, may be well known, there are two "gimmicks" about them which I am sure have been generally overlooked.

The totals as given over the radio recently by a well-known broadcaster amount to \$103½ million. Of this only \$2 million (or less than 2 per cent) have been contributed by sources other than the United States.

To appreciate the situation, this total must be broken down and its items examined. The building cost \$68 million. The U.N. contributed \$3 million; but as the United States has in the past paid more than one-third of the U.N. budget, less than \$2 million have been contributed by the other 59 nations who are members of this organization.

In this connection, we should recall that this bit of real estate is no longer a piece of property in the

United States. As the State Department characterized it in one of its bulletins:

"This area has been separated from the jurisdiction of the United States and is a dominion in its own right."

While, as citizens of the United States, we are not interested in what New York individuals or its taxpayers may desire to contribute to the U.N. Crystal Palace, we shall observe that the land costing \$8½ million was contributed by the Rockefellers, and New York City gave \$27 million of its taxpayers' money "for beautifying" the structure.

That \$65 million which the United States advanced to the U.N. is to be paid back in installments, without interest, spread over a period of 50 years. These payments are to be paid out of the U.N. annual budget. Accordingly, as our share of the budget is approximately one-third, each year we shall contribute one-third of each payment to apply on a debt due to ourselves.

Well, there is a gleam of hope ahead, clearly marked by two events. One, the principal function of the U.N.—"to maintain international peace and security," has been transferred to NATO. Thus the U.N. has been by-passed in the only field where there is any reason for its existence.

(See MRS. ROOSEVELT'S U.N., Page 32)

WORK

By SAMUEL HARDEN STILLE

"And thou shalt earn thy living by the sweat of thy brow" is as sound and timely now as it was centuries ago when the Divine command first went forth.

Since man is created an individual and a free moral agent, he receives from his Creator the blessings of certain rights. It was and is from God alone that man receives his inalienable rights. No man or group of men on earth have the authority to deny man these rights.

The American Republic was the first government on earth to bestow the so-called "Divine rights of kings" upon all citizens. The idea of a government in which every man is a king was unheard of and unthinkable until Old Glory mingled her colors with the emblems of earth.

Forming our Republic was not an easy task; it was not a straight road. There were many obstacles and many devious turns, but the founders continued persistently and patiently until at last the American Ship of State was launched.

In our way of life the cloak of decency and respect has been given to every laborer, whether his position is high or low, whether it entails great or little responsibility. Anyone today who makes his living at honest labor commands the respect of all humanity.

An American is subject to no aristocratic baron, bows to no feudal lord, salutes no king; for in our land all are barons and lords and kings and enjoy the blessings of inalienable rights which the God of heaven gave all at the beginning, and which our Constitution now protects and guarantees.

The American brotherhood includes all in our land; the dignity of honest toil makes all men brothers.

It seems inconceivable that the mind and brain of man will ever be able to devise a government to surpass our American system—a system in which even a man who digs a ditch may become President of our Republic.

HOW MUCH DEFENSE?

By HERBERT G. MOORE

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S budget for fiscal 1955 allots 68 cents of every tax dollar to national defense. In other words, we are appropriating next year nearly \$42 billion to the Department of Defense for the raising, equipping and maintenance of our armed forces. Even though this represents a reduction of approximately \$4 billion from the current (Truman) defense appropriation, it still is a lot of money. And the American people have a right to know what they are buying. How much defense do we need? What yardstick can we use to measure "adequate" defense? What short-cuts can we safely take?

Peace is the fondest hope of all Americans, and, indeed, of all mankind. Since that goal seems to be beyond our reach for the time being, our next hope is for national security. Will the expenditure of 68 cents of every tax dollar give us that security?

There are a few matters that must be considered before we answer such questions. In this age of nuclear weapons, there is no such thing as *absolute* security. We could spend \$200 billion each year on our armed forces, and we still could not guarantee that we would not be attacked. We could place a double radar ring around the continent, we could organize 500 air wings—or 1,000—and we still could not prevent some enemy bombers from getting through. Military experts admit that at present at least six out of ten planes could slip through our defenses, and it is doubtful if we could ever do much better than halt half of an aggressor force. And remember that that half could deal us a devastating blow. If the plotters in the Kremlin are willing to take this risk in one all-out assault—and they hold human life very cheap—there is nothing that we can do about it. We must toss out of our thinking and planning any such idea as absolute security.

Nor can we ever hope to match the Communist hordes in ground troops. We neither have the manpower nor can we use our manpower as efficiently. It has been estimated that Soviet Russia alone has perhaps 200 divisions already mobilized, with another 100 in reserve. That estimate does not include the European satellites, to say nothing of Red China where manpower is the chief resource. Granting that Soviet divisions are somewhat smaller than ours, and possibly may be inferior to ours in fire power, we still cannot meet this force on equal terms. Because we require four or five men in uniform to support one front-line combat soldier, we would need to muster probably 25 million men in order to put 300 divisions in the field—and that is out of the question. Perhaps we waste manpower; this writer knows we do. A visit to the Pentagon or any of our other installations scattered around the world will prove this. But Americans still insist upon extra comforts and services. We would not tolerate treating an American soldier as a Red army soldier is treated.

The Eisenhower Administration has taken all these facts into consideration, and consequently the new defense program places the emphasis on air power rather than ground forces. Understandably the program has

been criticized—for political reasons. But this writer is willing to rely on the judgment of President Eisenhower, rather than of his political opponents, in matters of a military nature. He may make mistakes in other fields—we all do—but few will deny that he knows modern warfare and what it takes to survive in this explosive world. Let's see exactly what we will have, under the Eisenhower program, on the target date, June 30, 1955.

The Army will have 17 combat divisions plus 18 regimental combat teams and 122 anti-aircraft battalions. The Marine Corps will maintain three divisions, and National Guard divisions will be increased by two, with appropriate increases in supporting elements.

This program, of course, does not place us on a major war footing, so far as ground forces are concerned. But remember that we cannot hope to match Russia's ground might anyway, and, if we attempted it, we would only go bankrupt, which would be playing right into the Kremlin's hands. However, this force of 20 ready divisions, plus the National Guard reserves—all equipped with the most modern weapons—should be able to cope with any situation within our borders.

On the target date, under the President's program, the Navy will comprise 1,080 ships of all categories. This fleet will be far superior to anything that the entire Communist world can put in the water, with the possible exception of undersea craft. And provisions are being made for effective anti-submarine squadrons.

That brings us to air power, and that is where we must concentrate our striking strength. The Eisenhower plan sets an Army goal of 137 wings by 1957, which is somewhat short of the 143 wings which the Truman Administration had blueprinted. But we must be realistic in building up our air elements. It is ridiculous to appropriate money for planes which cannot be produced. Besides, no critic of this program can tell you exactly what he's talking about. A Marine Corps wing, for instance, averages about 200 planes; some Air Force wings have as few as 25 or 30 planes. It's well to find out what a critic means before we listen to him—and the chances are that he doesn't know himself.

In addition to the Air Force goal of 137 wings, the Marines will have three air wings, while the Navy air arm will consist of 16 carrier air groups
(See *How Much Defense?* Page 32)



United Press
Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson Mans His Desk
at the Pentagon.

ACCENTS BY ACE

*"Come now, and let us reason together,
saith the Lord":*

Isaiah 1:18.

THAT IS good advice. Let's do just that but let us first have some facts, since we are intelligent people who wish to reason logically and reach conclusions from the facts. To get them supposing we do what a famous old Democrat (not a mugwump New Dealer, but a real Democrat), invariably suggested, "Let's look at the record."

The record shows that high churchmen in the Protestant hierarchy are bursting into print in a furious babel of tongues to discredit those who have "caught them with the goods," so to speak. These churchmen are indignantly asserting that they are not Reds or members of the Communist Party. Who said they were? What has really been said of them, and the record over their own signatures and through their own utterances is clear and factual, is that they have been consistent joiners of subversive organizations and pretty constant apologists for the ideologies and actions of the Soviets. That, of course, is their privilege, but should they not be absolutely honest, as good Christians, and say frankly that their political philosophy is Marxist or Socialist?

While these high churchmen tell us that they believe that "Congressional committees are an important expression of democracy in action," they damn all Congressional committees that are investigating subversives. In fact, the consistency of the so-called "liberals," both within and without the church in this regard, is quite troubling. They continue to call the investigative committees "inquisitions that constitute a threat to thought and its expression in this country." Whose thought and expression? Not theirs, obviously, for in greater and greater abundance, through every medium of publicity, their sophistical and illogical cover-ups continue. No one is stopping them. We shall simply expect them to fearlessly and honestly stand by what they have said and done.

They tell us that "treason and dissent are being confused." It is true that these need not be the same, but it is also true that they sometimes are. It depends on the circumstances. These churchmen do not tell us clearly from what they are "dissenting," and their associations and their utterances lead us to believe that it may be from our political and moral institutions. That is what we are trying to find out, in these times when certain groups with certain ideologies have as their objective the subtle and sly or even the open and violent overthrow of them.

Some high churchmen tell us that of course they "believe that the Communist Party is a conspiracy and that its adherents should be discovered, tried and, if guilty, punished." But, they also continue to say, *ad infinitum* and *ad nauseum*, that all this discovering, trying and punishing should be done by the F.B.I. and the Department of Justice, showing us their complete ignorance of how our judicial system operates in these espionage matters.

Is it not low demagoguery, to say nothing of untruthfulness, for anyone, particularly a minister of the Gospel, who holds one of the highest offices his

church can bestow, to say that the war in Korea was being prolonged because our business men were more concerned with profits than other things, and that always "business must go on, as usual"? I heard a bishop making such statements on two public occasions. Is not this accusing a considerable segment of our people, whose sons, also, were dying in Korea, of horrible treachery to their country and to their own children?

There flashed into my mind at the time an excerpt from one of Hitler's radio tirades, for the English translation of which I waited in vain at the time, but which did not come over the air on the station to which I was tuned. Hitler said, "DIE CAPITALISCHE, PLUTOCRATISCHE WELTORDNUNG MUSS ZUR GRUNDE GEHEN"—"The Capitalistic, Plutocratic World Order must be demolished." Hitler was frankly a National Socialist. I recalled, too, that Earl Browder, William Z. Foster, the *Daily Worker*, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam's co-religionist, Dr. Harry F. Ward, and the late Bishop Francis J. McConnell had told us in various ways that "American Capitalism," "Monopoly Capitalism," "Economic Royalists" and "Business as Usual" in America were the causes of war. I have heard enough ministers of the Methodist Church speak disparagingly of both our political and our economic systems to know that that kind of social and political philosophy ran like a destructive virus through the church body.

All these people are free to express themselves, to be sure, but in time and in history and in truth they must take the consequences.

Instead of ministers using their time and their energy and so much expensive slick paper pamphleteering, and the power of their offices to condemn those who have already done so much and are still trying to bring the conspiracy to the light, they should be pointing out with all vigor and vociferation the anti-religious laws and regulations of the Communist conspirators. Stalin said, "Lenin is God." "All means are justified." Lenin said, "Children must be taught to hate their parents." "Adopt all possible means, tricks and dodges and illegal methods of concealing the truth." Lenin's advice to his revolutionary workers the world over was to undermine and attempt to destroy the morals of the youth of a country in order to more easily conquer it.

The churchmen should be telling their parishioners about the sudden and concerted movement some years back to have our marriage laws changed to conform to the Soviet pattern and the success of this movement in many States. The Soviet law says, "The family and marriage code abolishes the terms 'out of wedlock' and 'illegitimate child.'" In regard to its interpretation, one high Soviet official, a woman, has said, "The freedom of relations between the sexes does not contradict the ideology of Communism." Our social mores had heretofore been patterned along religious lines in these matters as "a nation under God." Juvenile delinquency was an occasional, isolated matter, not a constant national disgrace and despair.

A high churchman has said, "Un-American attitudes toward ideas are becoming current." I look at the record and say, "How true." But, mind you, he was not saying it about the things I have been enumerating. His was a derogatory condemnation of the Congressional committees and their personnel who are investigating those who are in, or who are assisting those, in the Soviet conspiracy.

This same high churchman deplores the fact that Communism is being dealt with "as a police problem." Think of it! Should (See ACCENTS BY ACE, Page 32)

THE MOVEMENT to establish a National Commission of Fine Arts dates back to about the year 1895, when the Public Art League of the United States was organized. Its sponsors objected to conditions which then prevailed in the matter of preparing designs for public buildings, and in the method of procuring statuary and paintings for the Government.

As a rule, all matters pertaining to these subjects were left to a committee, and there was no establishment of the Government to which questions of art could be referred for advice.

A bill having for its object the establishment of a Commission of Fine Arts, to be composed of leaders in the fine arts throughout the country—architects, mural decorators, painters, sculptors, and landscape architects—was prepared and presented to the Senate and House of Representatives in 1897. Under its provisions the members were to serve for a period of six



The Central Composition of the Plan of 1901 for Washington, D. C., Which Restored the L'Enfant Plan of 1791 and Enlarged Upon It.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

By H. PAUL CAEMMERER

Secretary, National Commission of Fine Arts

years each, and the Commission was to have the veto power.

However, the bill never came to a vote, as the committees to whom the bill was referred never made a favorable report. Objection was made to the mandatory clause and to a provision in the bill to have *ex officio* members on the Commission. Members of Congress thought that the Commission should be advisory and that its members should be either Congressional or Executive appointees.

A new bill was prepared to meet these objections; namely, to have a Commission of Fine Arts that would be advisory and have artists of national reputation as its members. At the time, the McMillan Park Commission of 1901 was beginning its work in preparing plans for the development of Washington, and action on the bill was held in abeyance for nearly a decade.

On January 11, 1909, a committee of the American Institute of Architects appealed to President Theodore Roosevelt for the establishment of a Bureau of Fine Arts to advise as to plans and designs of all future public works of architecture, paintings, sculpture, parks, bridges, or other works of which the art of design forms an integral part. As an initiatory step the committee, of which Cass Gilbert was chairman and Glenn Brown secretary, suggested that the President designate a Council of Fine Arts, which could exercise advisory functions when called upon and could also make recommendations upon its own initiative. It was pointed out that up to that time the Government had spent \$500 million for public buildings, monuments, and other works of art. President Theodore Roosevelt, being very much interested in the subject, replied the same day in a communication addressed to the committee, approving the recommenda-

tions made, and requesting the names of 30 men representing all parts of the country to compose the council. President Roosevelt stated further that he would direct all his Cabinet officers to refer to the Council for expert advice all matters in their charge embracing architecture, selection of sites, landscape work, sculpture and painting.

The names of 30 artists were submitted to the President, and on January 18, 1909, he nominated them to compose the Council of Fine Arts, which he established by an Executive Order issued that day. The American Institute of Architects met in convention in Washington in December of that year and felt gratified over the results achieved toward the establishment of a Fine Arts Commission. The council held one meeting, at which the location of the Lincoln Memorial was considered, and the site selected by the McMillan Park Commission for it was approved. However, Congress prohibited the use of Government funds (which meant in particular travel expenses) for its maintenance. On March 4, 1909, President Howard Taft was inaugurated, and it being his opinion that the Council of Fine Arts should have the sanction of Congress, he abolished it by Executive Order of March 21, 1909, stating:

By reason of the provision of the Act of March 1, 1909 (Sundry Civil), Executive Order, issued under date of January 19, 1909, appointing the Council of Fine Arts, and requiring plans to be submitted to such council, is revoked.

Immediately after abolishing the Council of Fine Arts, President Taft undertook to interest Congress in the establishment of a permanent Commission of Fine Arts. A bill was prepared accordingly and presented in the House of Representatives by Samuel McCall, of Massachusetts, then chairman of the Committee on the Library. The House members generally became interested in the bill. Senator Elihu Root drafted a bill which was introduced in the Senate. Various amendments were made to the measure in both the House and Senate, and it was finally adopted by the act approved May 17, 1910, as follows.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That a permanent Commission of Fine Arts is hereby created to be composed of seven well-qualified judges of the fine arts, who shall be appointed by the President, and

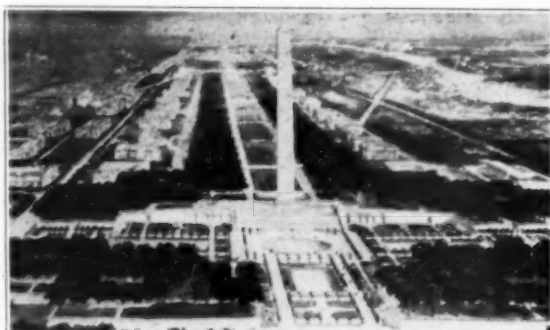
shall serve for a period of four years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The President shall have authority to fill all vacancies. It shall be the duty of such Commission to advise upon the location of statues, fountains, and monuments in the public squares, streets, and parks in the District of Columbia, and upon the selection of models for statues, fountains, and monuments, erected under the authority of the United States and upon the selection of artists for the execution of the same. It shall be the duty of the officers charged by law to determine such questions in each case to call for such advice. The foregoing provisions of this act shall not apply to the Capitol Building of the United States and the building of the Library of Congress. The Commission shall also advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President, or by any committee of either House of Congress. Said Commission shall have a secretary and such other assistance as the Commission may authorize, and the members of the Commission shall each be paid actual expenses in going to and returning from Washington to attend the meetings of said Commission and while attending the same.

Sec. 2. That to meet the expenses made necessary by this act an expenditure of not exceeding \$10,000 a year is hereby authorized.

The duties of the Commission of Fine Arts have been enlarged since then from time to time by Executive Orders. Congress has also stipulated in many recent enactments that the plans for certain designated buildings, monuments, etc., must be approved by the Commission before they can be accepted by the Government. The Act of May 16, 1930, under which somewhat more than 1,500 sets of designs have been submitted by the Inspector of Buildings of the District of Columbia, gives the Commission of Fine Arts control over certain portions of the District of Columbia in the matter of private buildings, under what is known as the Shipstead-Luce Act. Also by an Act of Congress approved September 22, 1950, the Commission of Fine Arts is empowered to advise concerning designs for private buildings in the old colonial town of Georgetown "In order to promote the general welfare and to preserve and protect the places and areas of historic interest" there. Under that Act there were more than 250 submissions by the Inspector of Buildings of the District of Columbia in a year's time.

The duties of the Commission of Fine Arts now embrace not only advising upon the location of statues, fountains, and monuments in the public squares and parks in the District of Columbia, etc., but in fact on all questions involving matters of art with which the Federal Government is concerned.

The Commission has been in existence 43 years, during which time many great artists of this country (nearly 60 of them) have served as its members. They are appointed by the President of the United States from among the leaders of their respective professions. The Commission, during the past four decades, has been particularly concerned with the beautification and development of the City of Washington, our National Capital. Since the city belongs to the people of the country, it is most fitting that its problems of esthetics receive the attention of its great artists. The membership at present comprises three architects, a sculptor, a painter, a landscape architect, and a lay member who is an art critic. Congress permits the Commission to hold meetings, including committee meetings, both in and outside of the District of Colum-



The Mall and Monument Gardens, Plan of 1901, Which 35 Years Ago Some Thought Would Never Be Carried Out.

bia, thus enabling the Commission to give attention to works of art in any part of the country in which the Government is interested. A meeting of the Commission is usually held in Washington each month, where public buildings and other great projects are under way for the development of the National Capital and requiring its particular attention. The City of Washington now ranks among the ten great cities of the United States, with a population of some 800,000 inhabitants in the District of Columbia, and another 500,000 in the metropolitan areas of adjoining Maryland and Virginia.

In the work of the Commission of Fine Arts we see the splendid results achieved through the collaboration of architects, sculptors, painters, and landscape architects. The Commission exists primarily to serve the Congress, and its committees, the President, and the heads of Government departments and agencies. There are exceptional cases when the Commission of Fine Arts is called upon to advise with reference to fine arts projects submitted by individuals. The Commission aims to maintain standards of taste. The members themselves are prominent in their respective professions and are "well qualified judges of the fine arts."

Prior to the establishment of the Commission of Fine Arts it was the practice of Congress, when legislation was enacted providing for a public building, a monument, or other work of art, to authorize the appointment of a committee to advise it concerning the specific fine arts project. Such a committee was as a rule composed of laymen, unqualified to give advice on matters of art. Thereupon, money was appropriated to meet the expenses of a jury of award, in addition to those of the committee; and when the project was completed, the committee disbanded, leaving Congress without a recognized body to whom matters pertaining to the fine arts could be referred, and requiring a repetition of the appointment of a new committee for procuring some new work of art desired by Congress. It was just such a situation as this that existed in 1910 when Senator Root was a member of the Committee on the Library, when there were a number of paintings before the committee that nobody wanted to buy, and as Senator Root stated in later years: "The responsibility for protecting the Government against a waste of money was thus thrown upon the committee." As we have seen, the Commission of Fine Arts was established in a little more than a year after abolishment of the Council of Fine Arts in 1909. As a matter of fact, a group of 30 artists would make a Fine Arts Commission unwieldy.

From the time of its establishment, the Commission has been con- (See FINE ARTS COMMISSION, Page 32)

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page 10)

teachers, our Government employees, not yesterday, but today."

Previously, on February 8, 1954, Congressman Clyde Doyle (D.-Calif.) mentioned an article by Philip Taft, of Brown University, which was printed in the *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the U. S. Department of Labor. It was the result of extensive research into the Communist infiltration into trade unions.

And on March 4, 1954, Congressman Wingate H. Lucas (D.-Tex.) discussed the efforts of O. A. "Jack" Knight, president of the Oil Workers International Union, CIO, to set up union control of the entire petroleum industry, patterned after John L. Lewis' dictatorship of the coal mining industry. NATIONAL REPUBLIC files show that Knight, among many other activities, has been a member of the national advisory board of United World Federalists, a member of the CIO Latin-American Committee, a patron of the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, and the signer of an open letter to the President of the United States in behalf of Harry Bridges.

In the meantime, the Senate Internal Security subcommittee has been conducting hearings in connection with the subject. Recent witnesses opposing stricter anti-Communist legislation include: Joseph Selly, American Communications Association, which the subcommittee identified as being under Communist leadership three years ago; Professor Vern Countryman, Yale Law School, speaking for the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; Daniel O'Brien and Nathan Witt, both representing the above-cited Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union; and Russ Nixon and Albert J. Fitzgerald, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union of America, already ousted from the CIO.

Nixon has been a contributor to *Soviet Russia Today* and *March of Labor*, two Communist publications; a signer of a telegram to Congressman Martin Dies demanding that his committee cease attacks on the Communist Party and workers' organizations; a speaker before the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the "Save the IWO" Conference; and an affiliate of the "Win the Peace" Committee and the Bill of Rights Conference.

Fitzgerald has demanded repeal of the Smith Act and an investigation of the Peekskill (Paul Robeson) affair. He also worked for Henry Wallace and the Progressive Party in 1948, and has been a member of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Ex-Miner Pickets John L. Lewis

Employees at the United Mine Workers headquarters, 900 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., were surprised one day last month when they saw a one-man picket "line" in front of their building. John L. Lewis, sunning himself in Florida at the miners' expense, missed the spectacle.

In a later visit to the NATIONAL REPUBLIC offices, G. H. Livengood, of Uniontown, Pa., said that he was expelled from his local union after he filed suit in 1949 against Lewis and other trustees of the UMW's Welfare and Retirement Fund for "unlawfully dissipating" the funds. He explained that he was once promised a lifetime of luxury if he would withdraw the suit, but that he was more interested in the principle.

The placards he carried called Lewis "Labor's No. 1 Despot," "Dictator," "Puppet" and "Liar." They pointed out that the Union "operates in the same man-



United Press Photo

Julio Pinto Gandia, Head of the New York Branch of Puerto Rico's Extremist Party, Is Sentenced to Six Months in Jail for Refusal to Answer Questions Put to Him by a Grand Jury. He said, "I Cannot Answer Questions Which Violate My Moral Code and My Code of Honor." What Moral Standards and What Code of Honor Could a Man Have That Would Countenance Mass Assassination?

ner as the Politburo," and that its membership was "stupid and gutless."

Red Charges Aired Against Ben Gold

Russian-born Ben Gold, president of the independent Fur and Leather Workers Union, purged by the CIO in 1949 because of alleged Communist domination, has been the stormy headliner in a perjury trial in District of Columbia Court. He is charged with having falsely signed a non-Communist oath, required under the Taft-Hartley Act, in 1950.

Vito Marcantonio, former left-wing Congressman and Gold's attorney, as well as Communist Party counsel, lauded Gold as having been opposed to Hitler,



United Press Photo

President Eisenhower Signs His Endorsement of "Know Your America Week," Sponsored by the All-American Conference to Combat Communism. From Left to Right Are Senator Karl E. Mundt (R.-S.D.); Dr. Daniel Poling, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Conference; and Joseph Wolfson, Chairman of the Observance, Which Is Scheduled for the Week of June 13.

Mussolini, lynching, segregation and the poll tax, but he failed to state that Gold has embraced Communism, Lenin, Stalin and Malenkov, which happens to be the pertinent point in the case.

Among the witnesses against Gold have been Louis Budenz, Benjamin Gitlow, Manning Johnson and Joseph Kornfeder, all former Reds. Another Communist, John Hladun, of Toronto, testified that he and Gold were fellow students in revolutionary tactics at Moscow's Lenin Institute from November, 1950, through the first half of 1951. Gold stated that he resigned from the party before signing the oath, but Hladun insisted that members of the Communist Party "can't resign."

Bishop Warns Communist-Led Miners

Members of the notorious Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union have been warned by Catholic Bishop Sidney M. Metzger, of El Paso, Tex., against affiliations with a union "whose leadership and ultimate aims are Communistic." Refused permission to address a union assembly, the bishop spoke over the radio.

The prelate, disavowing any attempt to interfere in a labor dispute, said the miners owed it to their God and country to disaffiliate themselves from such a union and to join a "sound and decent union of their own choice."

The union is co-producer of the pro-Communist film, "Salt of the Earth," which the anti-Red International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (AFL) finally agreed to handle, for fear their refusal would be interpreted as labor censorship over a means of communication and expression.

Probers Rap Red Unionists in Detroit

"Dictatorship by a few selfish and power-lustful racketeers operating under the guise of being labor leaders" in the Detroit area "could well mean the destruction of the labor movement." This is the gist of a report released by a joint subcommittee made up of members of the House Labor and Government Operations committees.

The report recommended three contempt citations against James R. Hoffa, president of the AFL Teamsters Union in Detroit. William E. Buffalino, another local union leader, has been indicted for extortion.

The Communist-dominated Ford Local 600, a section of the CIO United Auto Workers operating in the River Rouge plant, has been conducting a campaign against the Crusade For Freedom, which sponsors Radio Free Europe. The director of this drive is William H. Johnson, recording secretary of the local, who, according to a 1952 report of the House Un-American Activities Committee, "was at one time an officer of the Foundry Unit (at River Rouge) of the Communist Party."

UEW Branded National Peril

The "Communist-controlled" United Electrical Workers Union is a "serious potential danger" to national security, according to a charge made by a task force of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. Nine present officials of UEW in the Pittsburgh area have been identified as Communists, and Senator John Marshall Butler (R-Md.) has demanded that the union be ousted from this heavy industrial district. In the meantime, the General Electric plant at Schenectady, N. Y., has suspended seven UEW employees who refused to answer questions about Communism at hearings before Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

As a sidelight of this anti-Red drive, a committee



United Press Photo

Rear Admiral Adolphus Staton, U.S.N. Ret., Tells the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee That Adlai Stevenson, Then Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Roosevelt Regime, Said During World War II, "I Don't Think We Should Be Too Hard on the Commies." And the Same Mr. Stevenson Still Thinks That Senator McCarthy Is Being Too Hard on Them.

of the Schenectady Council of Churches has seen fit to criticize both Senator McCarthy and the General Electric Company, while at the same time defending those who take refuge behind the Fifth Amendment.

Left-Wingers Smear McCarthy

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Wisconsin's fiery fighter against Communism, continues to grab more headlines than any other individual. And, as might be expected, the newspapers and some radio and TV news commentators feature the attacks on him. But to glance through the list of anti-McCarthyites is like reading the "Who's Who of the Left." Here's only a partial list of recent critics in this, the third organized attack on the Senator:

Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the *New York Times*, who popped off in Honolulu where he is vacationing. Readers will recall Jeanne Somerville's article, *I Saw It In The Times*, which appeared in the January, 1954, issue of the *NATIONAL REPUBLIC*, showing how the *Times* plays down unfavorable news on Reds and plays up favorable news on Reds.

Senator Herbert H. Lehman, New York's "liberal,"

NATIONAL REPUBLIC ON MICROFILM

This being the last issue of Volume XLI, the attention of subscribers is called to the fact that this volume of the *NATIONAL REPUBLIC* is now available in microfilm form. This is a convenient method for retaining reference material in the case of libraries, organizations or individuals with problems of limited storage space.

Microfilm makes it possible to produce and distribute copies of periodical literature on the basis of the entire annual volume in a single roll, at a cost approximately equal to the cost of binding the same material in a conventional library binding.

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who has, among other attacks on anti-subversives, rapped "McCarthyism" at a Unitarian dinner in Washington, D. C., listing Senator McCarthy as well as Senator William E. Jenner and Congressman Harold H. Velde as "hucksters of fear and smear."

Robert M. Hutchins, former chancellor of the University of Chicago, where he defended Communists at the university, now director of the Ford Foundation, who likened Senator McCarthy to Adolph Hitler.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, no identification necessary, who called the Senator the "greatest single detriment to the United States."

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist churchman, who has already given ample evidence of his inability to recognize a Red when he sees one, who described the average American city as a "fear-ridden metropolis."

Time Magazine, which declared that Senator McCarthy is "expendable."

Adlai E. Stevenson, defender of Truman's commie-coddling policies, who declared that McCarthy is out to rule the G.O.P.

Harry S. Truman, of "red herring" fame, who quipped that "We'd have no entertainment at all if they killed him (McCarthy)."

Senator Ralph Flanders, of Vermont, a "One World" Republican, who charged that McCarthy was splitting the party.

The *Daily Worker* and *Peoples Daily World*, Communist organs, which have gone overboard terming Senator McCarthy and all who support his investigations of Communists as "dangerous Fascists."

Edward R. Murrow, radio-TV commentator, who claims to be objective except when McCarthy is in the picture.

Pravda, Moscow official newspaper, which referred to McCarthy as "briber, speculator and defrauder"; Tito, dictator of Yugoslavia, who claims Senator McCarthy injures the U.S.A. abroad.

The moral of all this is that, when you hear someone cracking down on the Wisconsin Senator, you'd better check on the record of the speaker. A lot of people become uncomfortable when Communists are being exposed.

Loyal Americans Support McCarthy

Mrs. Everett M. Dirksen, wife of the Illinois Senator, speaking before the District of Columbia League of Republican Women, rapped left-wing journalists for their handling of news on Senator McCarthy, adding that they were not "headline hunting, but head hunting."

The Philadelphia Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, presented Senator McCarthy with its Good Citizenship medal, although the luncheon was boycotted by four SAR members—David L. German, Jr., C. Jared Ingersoll, Dr. Samuel Fernberger and D. Barlow Burke.

David Lawrence, in his syndicated newspaper column, expressed the opinion that the only way to silence Senator McCarthy is to rid the Government and other high places of Communists and their dupes. But apparently the left-wing is not willing to accept this solution. (For comment on the so-called McCarthy-Stevens rift, see editorial in this issue.)

Philadelphia Editorial Backs McCarthy

In a recent editorial entitled, "Old Army Game Covers Up For Reds," the *Philadelphia Inquirer* took issue with its left-wing and "liberal" fellow journals, and championed Senator Joseph R. McCarthy in his handling of the Major Irving Peress case. It concludes: "That is not witch-hunting. It is showing up



United Press Photo

Two Philadelphia School Teachers Would Rather Not Be Photographed After Refusing to Tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities Whether They Were Ever Communists. They are Mrs. Angelina Intille (Left) and Mrs. Eleanor Fleet (Right). Are These Two of the Teachers Senator Lehman Charges Are Being Intimidated?—(See Picture Page 29)

a scoundrel." (The *Washington Post*, the *Washington Star*, the *New York Times*, the *New York Post* and other newspapers, please copy.)

Senator Edward Martin (R-Pa.) had the editorial reprinted in the *Congressional Record*.

We repeat that this is the third organized campaign against the Wisconsin Senator. The first was launched during his last election campaign, but it failed to defeat him. The second was staged last year, and again it fell short of its objectives. And this third drive is designed to split the Republican Party and seize control of Congress. All the forces of the Left have been enlisted in the plot, even to getting teachers to spread the "hate McCarthy" doctrine among their school children. But will they succeed?

Oxnam Continues Pro-Red Ways

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, the controversial Methodist cleric, continues to give aid and comfort to America's enemies, the Communists. Speaking in Washington, D. C., Columbus, Ohio, and Greencastle, Ind., in recent weeks, the outspoken churchman has



United Press Photo

Frank McGee, of Monroe, La. (Left), Leaves the Witness Stand After Invoking the Fifth Amendment Before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. Peter A. Gragis (Right), Who Admitted That He Was a Communist, Identified McGee as a Fellow Red.

blasted all those who are trying to expose the forces of subversion.

He declared that Communism has "never reached the clergy," adding that "that libel is now admitted." Who has admitted it? Certainly no one has admitted it who has access to NATIONAL REPUBLIC files, containing the names of hundreds of clergymen with left-wing backgrounds. And Dr. J. B. Matthews, who stirred up Oxnham and other leftist clergy by his charges several months ago, is now ready with documentary evidence to prove that over 11,000 ministers have been Communists or frontiers or active in Red propaganda drives.

The bishop, who himself has been affiliated with innumerable Communist fronts over the years, bitterly attacked Senator Joseph R. McCarthy and Congressman Harold H. Velde. He also proposed that all investigative activities be turned over to a joint Congressional committee, a suggestion that has long been advocated by left-wingers in and out of Congress, and which would play right into the hands of the Communists. (See editorial in this issue.)

Bishop Oxnham's new book, *I Protest*, is scheduled for publication this month. It concerns his hearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities last summer, in which he exhibited an amazing naivete. Meantime the House Committee on Un-American Activities will soon release its report on Oxnham's hearing.

Unitarian Church Opposes Loyalty Oath

The congregation of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles has voted, 206 to 31, not to sign a loyalty oath. A California law requires such an oath if a tax exemption is sought. The church stands to lose \$7,000 as a result.

The pastor of the church is the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, whose left-wing activities have been cited by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC many times and who was finally hailed before a Congressional committee for questioning. The House Un-American Activities Committee has charged him as having sponsored "no less than 22 pro-Soviet organizations." He was dismissed from the editorial board of the Unitarian magazine, *Christian Register*, because of his affiliations after exposure by the NATIONAL REPUBLIC, but because Unitarian churches are autonomous, he cannot be barred from a pulpit if a congregation calls him.

Church Council Asks Curb on Velde

The "ultra-liberal" National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., which invariably travels far left of center, has asked Congress to curb "abuses" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by Congressman Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.). The statement was prepared by Charles C. Parlin, New York attorney who served as counsel for Bishop G. Bromley Oxnham at his hearing last summer.

In Boston 15 Protestant and Jewish religious leaders have petitioned the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate the "truthfulness and character" of witnesses who "besmirch the reputation" of ministers and rabbis before Congressional committees. The document's signers include several with left-wing backgrounds. Dr. J. B. Matthews, former Research Director of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, whom the latter charges are aimed at, has been demanding of Congress an opportunity to prove his charges that over 7,000 ministers have been taken in by the Reds and he stands ready with a ton of documentary evidence as proof that not 7,000, but 11,000 ministers and rabbis have been taken in by the Reds



United Press Photo

What Kind of a Soldier Would This Man Make? Private David Linfield, Shown Above With His Attorney, Norton Freidman, Reportedly Used the Fifth Amendment Even in Questions Concerning the Names of His Relatives. He May Face a Contempt of Congress Citation.

in various ways. But to date such opportunity has not been available to Dr. Matthews.

Red Ban Adopted at Caracas

The issue of Communism received top priority at the Tenth Inter-American Conference held at Caracas, Venezuela, and the outstanding achievement coming out of the meeting was the anti-Red resolution introduced by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. The final count was 17 to 1, with Guatemala, as expected, casting the lone negative vote, and Mexico and Argentina abstaining.

The strongly-worded declaration calls for "appropriate action" against any American state whose political institutions fall under the domination of the "international Communist movement." It was pointed out that such domination would endanger the peace of the Americas. While no nation was named in either the resolution or in Mr. Dulles' speech, the target was obviously the Communist government of Guate-



United Press Photo

This Is the Man Who Stirred Up a Battle—Dr. Irving Peress (Left), Shown With His Attorney, Sam Faulkner. For the Record, the Former Army Major, Who Was Commissioned, Promoted and Honorably Discharged, Invoked the Fifth Amendment No Less Than 33 Times When Called Before Senator McCarthy's Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

mala. So far the organized leftists of the United States have been too busy attacking Senator McCarthy to turn their guns on Secretary Dulles for "witch hunting" in South America, and in forging a front against the organized Red conspiracy in the Western hemisphere.

Guillermo Toriello, Guatemalan foreign minister, bitterly assailed the United States and denied that his was a Communist regime. For the real facts on this, see Congressman B. Carroll Reece's article, "The Kremlin Base in Guatemala," which appears on page 1 of this issue of the NATIONAL REPUBLIC.

The Dominican Republic advocated an even stronger resolution which would have banned the Communist Party in all 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere. Costa Rica boycotted the conference in protest against the regime of President Marcos Perez Jimenez, of Venezuela.

Red Propaganda Spread at Conference

While the Communists came out a poor second at the annual gathering of the Organization of American States at Caracas, they did not miss an opportunity to use the meeting for spreading their propaganda.

The Cominform newspaper, *For A Lasting Peace, For A People's Democracy*, published in Romania and distributed in Venezuela on the eve of the conference, called for a revolution in Brazil to eliminate United States "oppression" and to overthrow the government of President Getulio Vargas.

Communist radio commentators, even the Tito-influenced ones, also made capital out of the recent Puerto Rican shooting in Congress, accusing the United States of operating concentration camps and holding the island people in slavery. To counteract these false charges, it might be pointed out that average life expectancy in Puerto Rico is 61 years, double that of most Iron Curtain countries. Puerto Ricans buy more automobiles in a month than all Russians buy in a year, the literacy rate has gone up to 78 per cent, and Puerto Rico's industrial growth has outstripped every country in South and Central America. Why don't the Reds publicize these facts?

The truth of the matter is that many Latin Americans are more concerned over colonialism than Communism. And while the NATIONAL REPUBLIC holds no brief for the colonial system, the fact is that if the British moved out of British Guiana, for instance, the Communists would move right in and take over.

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

BY PAUL R. BISH

Although the Red menace in Europe, Asia and the Near East made the front pages during the past 30 days, the eyes of the world were trained mostly on the front pages for news emanating from the Western Hemisphere.

While Secretary Dulles, of the United States, was emphasizing the existence of Communist threats against the Americas, and warning of the imminent dangers from the menace in Central and South American countries, a bigger battle was being waged in the United States, where anti-anti-Communists were pressing for what they hoped would be a finish fight against Senator Joseph McCarthy, of Wisconsin.

That there could be such a pronounced Communist menace to our south and such indifference to it at home, is neither consistent nor factual. Either Secretary Dulles was exaggerating the Red menace in South America, or the entire Western Hemisphere is so threatened.

The hemispheric conference against the Red menace took place on schedule at Caracas, Venezuela, and Secretary Dulles succeeded in obtaining an agreement of the Americas, including the U.S.A., to battle the Communist conspiracy on our home fronts. Only Guatemala voted against the pact. But evidently the rules for dealing with the plot must yet be formulated, for already there are fomenting some differences of opinion among the Americas regarding aspects of the fight.

Canada is even concerning itself over when will be the best time to recognize Red China, so as to grab some of the "luscious trade" offered by the slave state. Uncle Sam prefers to have the democratic nations refrain from such trade relations, and particularly to refuse diplomatic recognition of Red China. Some of the Latin countries to our south disagree with the United States opposition to trade with the Iron Curtain nations, and Mexico differs on how to meet the hemispheric menace of the Reds. Naturally Guatemala is against all of Uncle Sam's program.

So the results of the conference may not turn out as promising as anticipated. No doubt greater interest preceded the conference than followed it, many countries believing that Uncle Sam would offer some big hand-outs to those that followed his lead.

But getting back to the Red menace to our south, one has only to look at Guatemala to understand how serious the situation can be in such countries that have not remained alert to the plot. For in that country there are only an estimated 1,000 Communists, with some 2,800 fellow travelers or frontiers, this relatively small group having stolen control over a government ruling some 2,800,000 people.

In Guatemala, now strictly following the Moscow Cominform line, there exists a secret school for revolutionaries, where selected Red agents from Mexico, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and other Central American countries are being trained.

Word has leaked to Washington that the Guatemalan Reds are seeking arms and munitions for a revolution in Central America, hoping to cut off South American from North American governments and to gain control over the Panama Canal, thereby controlling much commerce.

Farther south, Brazil, partially under Red control, finds the Communist strength about 60,000 members, with some 120,000 fellow travelers. Chile and Argentina are reported to have 40,000 Communists and many thousands of frontiers; Cuba 30,000 Communists, mostly underground; Venezuela 20,000; Uruguay 15,000; Peru 10,000; and other countries a lesser Red membership strength, but with a considerable front strength in labor unions, the armies, and schools and colleges.

The Guatemalan Red school is operated, it is understood, by aliens, in fact, by European Reds of great revolutionary skill. Every Central and South American country has been penetrated by agents from foreign countries.

In Argentina, where the Peronites have forestalled Communist activities by operating the government much along Communist lines and by friendly gestures, the government is now launching a crack-down on the Red forces, which have shown considerable growth in recent months. It is believed that the Reds are approaching a show-down with the Peronites, and find a favorable atmosphere for such an event in that Peron's government has gained the ill will of the United States and certain South American neighbors.

The Argentine government last week rounded up 50 or more top Communists for conspiracy, and the Reds in turn have recently entered the first political candidate in national elections in Argentina in some years.

In the United States a new front has been born for agitation concerning the pro-Communist side. It is known as the Provisional Committee For Latin America, and it held its first meeting in New York City on March 12.



Mr. Bish

TV License for Alleged Red Held Up

The Federal Communications Commission has held up a television station license renewal for Edward Lamb in Erie, Pa., on charges that he has been a member of the Communist Party. Lamb controls seven other radio and TV outlets in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Florida, and is also the publisher of the *Erie Dispatch*.

J. Howard McGrath, vice president and general counsel of the Edward Lamb Enterprises, has issued a statement that Lamb is prepared to swear under oath that he has never been "affiliated with, a member of, or in sympathy with, the Communist Party or its minions." McGrath is a former Attorney General under the Fair Deal, former Democratic National Chairman, and former Senator from Rhode Island.

Lamb, a close friend of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, has quite a record, showing affiliations with at least scores of the Reds' minions, despite his denials. Here is a partial list of his background:

Executive vice president of International Labor Defense; vice chairman of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; member of executive committee of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; executive vice president of the National Lawyers Guild; member of the national committee of the International Juridical Association; and a sponsor of the Civil Rights Congress.

Lamb is the author of a book called *The Planned Economy in Soviet Russia*, and wrote several articles for the organ of the Friends of the Soviet Union. He was the signer of a telegram to the President in 1940 (auspices of Emergency Peace Mobilization) condemning military conscription; signer of the call for the International Action Conference for Civil Rights; signer of a statement to the President in 1941 defending the Communist Party; signer of an open letter in 1939 urging closer cooperation with the Soviet Union; and signer of a letter to the President protesting attacks on the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

As a lawyer, Lamb has defended such Communists and alleged Communists as Gus Hall, Alex Balint, Sam Darcy, Mrs. Sarah V. Montgomery, and John Steuben.

Does not the FCC have the right to question Mr. Lamb's qualifications to operate an American broadcasting station? Can he in clear conscience swear that he has never had affiliations with the minions of the Communist Party? Louis Budenz can answer this question.

U.N. Lauds Farm Coop's

In a 122-page report, compiled after a two-year study, the United Nations has concluded that "impressive results" have been achieved through the development of "agricultural cooperatives" during the past 20 years. It constitutes another chink in the free enterprise system, and is another instance of the left-wing philosophy advanced by the American-supported U.N.

While the brochure admits that collective farms in the Soviet orb have not been so "impressive," the report definitely favors the communal pattern, insisting that the greatest strength of these agricultural cooperatives "has been spiritual—through selection and education of individuals for close communal life and discipline."

The survey goes on to state that since 1931 there have been increases in acreage of Soviet crops and the use of fertilizers has been extended. Praise is

heaped on collective farms, operated outside the Soviet Union under less than ideal conditions, such as in the southern United States under the Farm Security Administration, the "Ejidos" in Mexico, the Welsh land settlement plan in Britain, and the collective farm societies in Saskatchewan, Canada.

Is it later than we think?

Collectivism Advanced by Cooperatives

One of the most insidious infiltrations into American life has been brought about by the Cooperative League of the United States. In the C.L.U.S.A.'s first yearbook, published in 1930, it is stated:

"The Cooperative League of the United States is



United Press Photo

A Real Honor Goes to a Fighting American. With a Mural of George Washington as a Background, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy Addresses the Philadelphia Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Receives Its Annual Good Citizenship Award for His "Outstanding Work in Fighting Communism."

the national organization which connects the cooperative societies of this country with the International Cooperative Alliance. Strengthening the societies of the United States means strengthening the International Alliance. The foundation that is building in this country is more than national; it is part of the foundation of a world structure."

On another page of this booklet we find the statement: "In the course of time the capitalistic savages who now people this fair continent will go the way of the mound builders and American Indians."

And a later C.L.U.S.A. yearbook carries eight pages advertising the sale of the first "cooperative" products, including Red Star coffee and Red Star motor oil. And the label in each case carries the insignia of the hammer and sickle!

In addition to the C.L.U.S.A., with offices in Chicago and Washington, there are three other groups active in this field in America: the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, Washington, D. C.; the Amer-

ican Institute of Cooperation, Washington, D. C.; and the Credit Union National Association. These various organizations, it has been charged, have been infiltrating the National Education Association, American Teachers Federation, land grant colleges, 4H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, Boy Scouts and CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe).

In the global field, the International Cooperative Alliance is now an octopus with tentacles in about 40 nations. Among Americans who allegedly meet with Russian and Red satellite delegates on the I.C.A. are: H. A. Cowden, Consumers Cooperative Association, Kansas City, Mo.; E. Burrows, Pacific Supply Cooperative, Walla Walla, Wash.; M. D. Lincoln, Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, Columbus, Ohio, and president of CARE; A. J. Smaby, Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Minneapolis, Minn.; and J. Voorhis, C.L.U.S.A. The NATIONAL REPUBLIC has in its files a picture of the latter photographed with A. P. Klimov and I. S. Krayushin, Russian delegates representing "Centrosyus," the Soviet counterpart of the cooperative movement.

It is interesting to note that the C.L.U.S.A. once issued a pamphlet under Henry A. Wallace's name, entitled: "Cooperation—The Dominant Economic Idea of the Future." And its many releases speak in glowing terms of the "friendly attitude" of the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In a speech before the Rotary Club of Houston, Texas, last summer, Austin T. Flett, Chicago publisher, declared:

"What we need today is a group of organized patriots who believe in the United States of America. The manner in which executives of prominent corporations, trade associations, newspapers and magazine publishers, banks, etc., 'duck' engaging in this battle for fear of losing members, advertisers, readers, depositors and profits is frightening. I know—I have talked to many of them."

He concluded: "Free men are not subsidized."

UNESCO Urges World News Agency

Another step toward internationalism has been advanced in a report issued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Because the world's six leading news agencies are "not truly international," UNESCO suggests a world news unit.

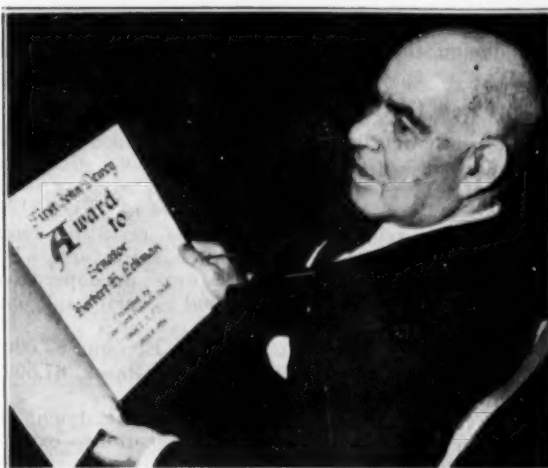
The six target agencies of UNESCO are: Associated Press, United Press and International News Agency, all in the United States; Reuters, Great Britain; Agence France-Presse, France; and Tass, Soviet Russia. Referring to the personnel of these agencies, UNESCO declared:

"However impartial they may be, however strictly they may comply with the professional code of ethics, they will inevitably judge and present news from the viewpoint of the country of which they are citizens."

To remedy this, UNESCO suggests either an agency attached to and staffed by the United Nations, or a world cooperative agency. Consequently, in the future Americans may have their news colored for them by former Tass reporters—if UNESCO has its way. And freedom of the press will be one more casualty of the United Nations and the internationalists.

U.N. Covenant Called Socialistic

Congressman Timothy P. Sheehan (R.-Ill.), in a statement to the House, has warned that the proposed United Nations covenant on human rights is Socialistic and that, if adopted, would endanger the constitutional right to own private property. The



United Press Photo

A Dubious Honor Goes to a "Liberal." Senator Herbert H. Lehman (D.-Lib.-N.Y.) holds the John Dewey Award Presented to Him by the Left-Wing New York Teachers Guild. Calling Them "Inquisitors" and "False Anti-Communists," Senator Lehman in an Address Charged That Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Senator William E. Jenner, Congressman Harold H. Velde and Other "Irrationals and Anti-Intellectuals" (See "Intellectual Myopia" in Last Month's National Republic), Are Trying to Control the Nation's Schools by Intimidating Teachers. Few Men in American Public Life Today Are So Near-Sighted as Senator Lehman When a Communist Is in the Line of Vision.

covenant, of course, has been championed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, but the NATIONAL REPUBLIC has frequently warned against its dangerous clauses.

The Congressman pointed out that the Eisenhower Administration had insisted upon the inclusion of suitable clauses to protect American rights, but that no action had been taken.

"The United Nations human rights commission," he added, "by their action in turning down the United States proposal that an article be included in the covenant recognizing the rights of everyone to own private property, indicates that there is little chance that the United Nations will recognize private property rights as we know them under our United States Constitution."

It is unfortunate that Congressman Sheehan did not include other clauses which would endanger American rights, all of which have been listed by the



United Press Photo

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles (Extreme Right), Speaking Before the Inter-American Conference at Caracas, Venezuela, Describes International Communism as "Alien Intrigue and Treachery," and Asks for Anti-Red Unity. Although Mr. Dulles Avoided Direct Criticism, Guillermo Toriello, Guatemalan Foreign Minister (Extreme Left), Felt the Remarks Were Aimed at His Country. To Understand Why, Read "The Kremlin Base in Guatemala" by Congressman B. Carroll Reece on Page 1 of This Issue.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC. And some people still labor under the delusion that the Bricker Amendment is unnecessary!

Fired U.N. Workers Receive Rewards

As a result of Congressional investigations, a number of United Nations employees have been dismissed because of subversive backgrounds. But many of these undesirables have been awarded huge sums by the U.N. administrative tribunal—for "injury" resulting from their dismissals. Below are five such individuals with the sums received, all of whom were uncooperative witnesses before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee:

Jack Sargent Harris, \$40,300; Leon Elverson, \$7,000; Alexander Svenchansky, \$20,000; Eda Glaser, \$7,500; and Ruth Crawford, \$7,500.

All of the above invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer the committee's questions—except Ruth Crawford. Said the latter:

"I cannot, I cannot no matter what happens, close my mind to the fact that the Communist Party, as I have known the Communist Party, has stood for good things."

In other words, not only the U.N. itself, but its subsidiary agencies, are independent of and superior to United States jurisdiction. And some misguided individuals still think the Bricker Amendment should be put away in moth balls.

Seek U.N. Ban of Women's Group

The Review Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations has asked the United Nations Economic and Social Council to drop from its consultative list the Women's International Democratic Federation. This Communist group has status in Soviet-dominated countries.

At the same time the committee deferred until next year action on restoring to the consultative list three other allegedly pro-Communist organizations—the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Federation of Journalists and the World Federation of Youth. These three leftist groups lost their privileges in 1950 when the Soviet Union was not present to protect them, having "walked out" of the U.N. temporarily.

It is expected that all four will now have the backing of Russian delegates.

ACLU Issues New 'Warning'

The American Civil Liberties Union, in a new statement of policy, has warned against "wrongful un-American methods" in security practices, charging that legitimate police and judicial procedures had been replaced by the corruption of historic safeguards. It stated its opposition to "guilt by association, judgment by accusation, invasion of privacy of personal opinions and beliefs and the confusion of dissent with disloyalty."

The ACLU is always against Congressional probes, and has openly defended known Communists and other subversives. The group has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities as an organization devoting over 90 per cent of its efforts defending Reds.

The statement announced a "continuing practice" of not having on its rolls any officer or staff member who accepts the discipline of any party or organization under the control or direction of "any totalitarian government, whether Communist or Fascist," which does not believe in civil liberties. The truth is that



United Press Photo

Mrs. Victoria Stone, New York Jeweler, Angrily Refused to Answer Most Questions Put to Her by the House Un-American Activities Committee Concerning Alleged Atomic Espionage. She Admitted That She Had Been an "Associate" of Arthur Adams, Described as a Russian-Born "Charter Member" of the Communist Party.

the organization's own long-time director, Roger Baldwin, has been an apologist for the Marxist ideology and has said, "Communism is the goal," and many others within its folds have had long records of subversive affiliations.

While the ACLU expressed "grave concern" over attacks on civil liberties, loyal Americans express "equal concern" over most of the activities of the ACLU.

Senate Leaders Air Probe Code

The Senate Republican Policy Committee has forwarded to all committee chairmen a seven-point code for investigations. It is not binding, but is suggested, and some committees already have similar clauses in their rules: It recommends:

- (1) An investigating subcommittee of any committee may be authorized only by action of a committee majority.
- (2) An investigating body may not be authorized to hear witnesses or take testimony unless a majority is present.
- (3) A probing group may not delegate its authority to issue subpoenas except by vote of the group.
- (4) No hearing shall be initiated unless the investigating group has specifically authorized such hearings.
- (5) No hearings shall be scheduled outside Washington except by majority vote.
- (6) No confidential testimony, material or report shall be made public unless authorized by a majority.
- (7) Any witness summoned may be accompanied by his own counsel who shall be permitted to advise the witness of his legal rights.

'One-Man Inquiries' Scored in Senate

Two Senators have demanded tighter curbs on all Senate and House probes, particularly blasting what they termed "one man" investigations. While Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) was obviously the chief target, the name of Senator William E. Jenner (R-Ind.) was brought up in the debate.

As might be expected, the instigators of the move were Senator Wayne Morse, Oregon's leftist Independent, and Senator Herbert H. Lehman, New York's so-called "liberal" Democrat, both members of the Americans For Democratic Action, a leftist political force.

ARE THE RUSSIANS RESPONSIBLE?

(Continued from Page 8)

avoid three horrible world wars in the space of one lifetime?

Therefore, it seems more reasonable to abstain from recriminations, to smooth over irritations, and to keep down a natural, but not very wise, chauvinism. Let's better find out whether something can be done along the lines of understanding among the peoples themselves and on the main issues before us.

These words are written after the Berlin Conference and before the Geneva Conference. It is a proper time to say here that in my opinion the issues before us go much beyond the unity of Germany, a peace treaty for Austria, or the admission or non-admission of Red China to the U.N. All else is secondary to the basic conflict which is the issue between Marxism on march and Democracy in lethargy.

The question before us is whether the Soviet regime and their puppets would be able to mobilize against the West the millions of human beings whom they have been able to dominate in Europe and Asia.

We must remember that the Russian people were indoctrinated and aroused against Nazism for many years, yet when war finally came, these people started to surrender and to greet these Nazis more or less as liberators. As we know, the hatred of the Russian masses was turned against the Germans by the Germans themselves—through their atrocities, their arrogant disdain, and their manifest desire to use the downfall of the Communist regime for the enslavement of the Russian people, merely substituting one form of slavery for another. Had he played it smart, Hitler might have crushed the Soviets, because the Russian people hated—and still hate—Marxism.

Recent American visitors to the Soviet Union report that they have not found any spirit of hostility on the part of the population, but on the contrary a wholesome friendliness. And this despite all the anti-West propaganda that the Kremlin has put out. But the rise of anti-Russian feelings in America, and especially in Western Europe (I emphasize anti-Russian, not anti-Communist, feelings), would result in exactly the same way as in the case of Nazi Germany. In other words, it would be the West itself which would assist the Communists in arousing the hatred of the hundreds of millions of Russians, Chinese and possibly of the satellites too.

Remember that patriotism is not a crime. And the vast majority of the Russian people love their soil as all loyal Americans love theirs. They will be allies in any future struggle against Communism, just as they tried to be in World War II, but they can be stirred up to resist if they are persuaded to believe their soil

is threatened.

Summing it up, the West must be more careful in distinguishing between the people and their rulers in the Communist sphere. Russians are obviously still friendly toward the peoples of the West. And their resistance—although necessarily passive at this time—to the Communist way of life and to the present war preparations is of tremendous importance to all those in the West who hope to escape a new world war, equally disastrous whether it should end in victory or defeat. Everything must be done to avoid a challenge to the national dignity and interests of the Russian people. By doing so the West will make more difficult the Kremlin's efforts to mobilize, not only the forces of international Marxism, but the much more formidable forces of Russian and Chinese patriotism.

Fortunately there are Americans in responsible positions who realize the importance of paying attention to developments inside the Soviet sphere. It is unfortunate at the same time that the American press and people paid too little attention to the recent significant words of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, in which "the silent test of strength between powerful rulers and the multitudes of human beings" in the USSR was called by him "a God-given fact" wherein "lies our greatest hope . . . that at the end may be found the blessedness of peace." If accepted through the medium of practical Western policies, this view can really change the course of world history.

THE TRIUMPH OF CHAOS

(Continued from Page 14)

regardless of the limitations of our present laws, is treason. Why should our highest art organizations have any different standard of membership than our bar associations? The fact that a man knows law is only a bare essential requirement of admission to a bar association. A candidate must pass the strict requirements of the character committee and it seems to me clearly indicated that in these troubled times no man shall be admitted to an organization of honor unless he be a man of honor, of good character, and of unshaken allegiance to his government."

We are not indicting modern art as such. There is a great deal in the movement that is both valuable and of consequence. But what we are indicting is the evidence that Moscow snaps the whip and tells us what to see and what to like, and that Moscow has used and continues to use modern art as an instrument of Communism.

On March 25, 1949, the following paragraph appeared in the *Congressional Record*:

"William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party, makes this state-

ment in the April 23, 1946, issue of *New Masses*: 'There must be a clear understanding that art is a weapon in the class struggle—not only is art a weapon, but a very potent one as well—moreover rising revolutionary social classes instinctively realize the importance of art as a social weapon. have always forged their own art and used it to challenge that of the existing ruling class.'

To many of us who know the inner workings, the pattern seems a very clear one, and it was most aptly stated as far back as 1944 in an editorial in the *New York Times*, from which we quote.

"This much is certain—Revolutionary art will often go hand-in-hand with social and political revolution as long as the revolution is in opposition or still engaged in consolidating its victory. That is why, for example, in the earlier years of the Soviet regime the artists and the writers were as completely in revolt against the past as were the economists and the politicians.

"But when Joseph Stalin considered his regime firm in the saddle and his policies called for a closer identification of Russia's present with the nation's past, he pronounced sentence on the literature and the work of the experimentalists. One might say that orders were issued for a retreat from 'vanguard art to the classics.'"

Are we willing, in our still free and wonderful country, to place ourselves under this kind of mandate?

We would do well to investigate the forces that are working to bring Government-supported art into being. Socialized medicine has its detractors and its followers. In this country it still seems to be in the incubation stage. But the powers that are working to bring in Federal selection of art have moved right up to the White House and have already laid the project on the President's desk. He has a grave decision to make. It is not a question of believing it. The facts are spread upon the record.

A lot of what is being done today in the name of art is bad and inept, indecent and shocking. Much of it has nothing in common with the really sane and healthy American public, who are not in accord with it in either their living or their thinking.

People still have a few ideals that they are going to cling to. One of these ideals is that there should be in music, painting, poetry, sculpture, something that will give them a lift up on Pegasus. And they know in their secret souls that to cherish such an ambition is not an escape; it is the relief necessary to continuance.

The Americans are a healthy-minded people and a peace-loving people. But when they become fully aroused, they have been known to take matters into their

own hands. Perhaps it is time for them to lift the blinders off their eyes and find out what is going on in the field of art.

HOW MUCH DEFENSE?

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and 15 carrier anti-submarine squadrons. Add to the above the several National Guard and reserve units, and we will have a formidable air power.

Will it be enough? Nobody knows; nobody can know with absolute certainty. Maybe we all would feel safer if we had more, but can we afford more? We must keep our economy balanced. An insolvent nation cannot survive. And we repeat that General Eisenhower should know, better than most people, how much defense we need, and how much we can afford.

It is the opinion of this writer that 100 or more American divisions of ground troops would not deter the Kremlin. But 140 Army and Marine Corps air wings, plus the Navy's air arm, plus our mounting stockpile of A-bombs and H-bombs, will cause any aggressor to think twice before risking all-out war. An initial air attack on America—and we must reconcile ourselves to the fact that there would be no warning—would be devastating. But retaliation would be at least as terrible, and the gamble may be too great to take. That is the very best that we can hope for at present.

Of course, in any all-out war ground troops would probably be necessary to achieve final victory. But, as General James A. Van Fleet pointed out in a recent article in *Reader's Digest*, we can mobilize, train and equip 25 native divisions, either in Europe or Asia, for what it costs to field one American division. Besides, it stands to reason that native troops should fight better in defense of their own soil. Why transport American boys all over the world when natives should be able to do the job cheaper and better?

The present defense program is a realistic one. It takes into account all factors in the problem. It embraces a streamlining of the entire Department of Defense, the weeding out of deadwood, and the effecting of over-all economies which will convert our fighting forces into a more efficient, striking power.

We repeat that the Eisenhower budget lops off nearly \$4 billion from the defense appropriation, and still, it is promised, we will have more defense for fewer dollars. Russia will remain top-heavy in ground troop strength, but those huge armies must fight in Europe or Asia; they cannot be transported across water. And it is not our plan to let the Soviet Union choose the battlefield in any future conflict. We must be prepared to fight where we can gain and keep our superiority, and where we can deal the most decisive blows in the quickest possible time. That's in the air.

Perhaps we are not buying as much defense as we would like to have, perhaps not as much as we should have. But, all things considered, it is the best and most realistic program we could devise. It will not guarantee peace. It will not give us absolute security. It may not even deter an aggressor—if he is bold enough to take the calculated risk. But the American people can be assured that, under the planning of the man who fashioned victory for us in Europe in World War II, we will have a better, all-around military establishment than any potential enemy can muster. More than that we cannot ask—except that we take precautions to weed out all possible subversives from our armed forces, our Government, our defense plants and other sensitive areas. Those Reds, who infiltrated high places during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, will constitute our greatest threat until every last one has been exposed and purged.

ACCENTS BY ACE

(Continued from Page 20)

he not be telling his ministers and his people that it IS a police problem of gigantic proportions? Should he not point out that Red China is the major source of supply to this country of heroin, heroin which is barred by our medical profession, but is being smuggled in and being used to demoralize our youth through drug addiction?

Why don't we make it clear to our ministers and our high church leaders that what we really want them to do is quit "messing" around in politics, decrying and undermining Congressional investigations and investigators? Let's tell them to go back to their knitting, to quit forming committees for "social action" and once again engage in the greatest social action they should be qualified to perform, that of teaching the Gospel, teaching the great and deep and powerful import of the Scriptures, the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule to our young people so that they would have such an understanding of them and such strong and impregnable religious convictions that they could and would successfully withstand the Communist onslaught of moral disintegration.

I predict that the millions of lay members, the truly religious in some of these denominations, will soon show that they agree with one of their number, a simple, small-town ardent church member and church-goer, who also lives scrupulously according to its precepts and who recently said, "Yes, I think our church councils need a thorough housecleaning from the top down."

I believe that millions of these lay members concur that in the church bureaucracy "it is time for a change." It is time to "clean out the mess in Washington" and elsewhere. It is time to get rid of the church politicians and dema-

gogues and replace them with men of true religious conviction, who will concern themselves primarily with preaching and explaining and living the Gospel—and NOT according to Marx.

"Come now, and let us reason together, said the Lord:" Isaiah 1:18

ANNE C. ERRINGTON

FINE ARTS COMMISSION

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sulted about every detail of the progress of the Plan of Washington, and also about many works of art for which the Government makes appropriations. This includes also works of art which our Government, as a result of Congressional enactment, presents to the governments and the peoples of other countries to express our friendship and good will, or erects for the use of our diplomatic corps abroad, or to perpetuate the memory of our soldiers' deeds of daring and courage, as War Memorials.

In creating the National Capital Park and Planning Commission by Act of April 30, 1926, Congress provided that purchases of lands made thereunder shall have the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts. It is now the National Capital Planning Commission. The two commissions act harmoniously in the work of developing the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area of Washington according to carefully devised plans for parks, playgrounds, and highways. Today the City of Washington is not only the "Heart of the Nation," to which all roads lead, but it is also the most beautiful city in the United States, due to the adoption of the L'Enfant Plan of 1791, by President Washington and his Secretary of State Jefferson, and its restoration by the McMillan Park Commission of 1901.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S U.N.

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Second, the American Legion, which purports to speak for almost three million veterans, in its 1951 convention at Miami, saw fit to give enthusiastic support for the U.N. Within one year, however, it saw the doom of this weird organization. In its 1952 convention in New York City, this was adopted as part of its program:

"United Nations—Reliance for our security upon our own strength and cooperation of other free nations because the United Nations, as at present constituted and operating, is ineffective as an instrument of world peace and will continue to be so until fundamental changes are made."

Well, those changes have not been made—and are not going to be made. The American Legion resolution, therefore, sounds the approaching demise of Mrs. Roosevelt's United Nations, whose destructive features, I believe, the American people are at last discovering.

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By Walter S. Steele

The Communists lost one of their foremost brains and most militant operators in the United States recently. This individual, known to most people as William Weiner, was in fact Welwel Warzour, who claimed to have been born in the United States, but who was actually born in Russia, having established himself as a native American by having conspired with a local coroner in obtaining a birth certificate of an individual of the same age, who had died, and whose family had also faded out of existence.

Weiner organized and headed the International Workers Order, a phoney insurance concern with 180,000 dues-payers, through which much of the Communist action funds were derived. He also served for years as head of finances for the Communist Party in the position as national treasurer, and wrote checks in that capacity to the Third International of Russia, and to the Canadian spy ring.

Weiner also headed the New Century Publishers, a Communist propaganda-producing house in New York City, was editor of the Morning Freiheit, and held many other important posts in the Communist conspiracy. He was indicted for passport frauds during the New Deal days, but was never tried. Influences upon high politicians permitted him to continue the Red conspiracy unhampered. The alibi was that he could not stand trial because of a heart ailment, yet his photo was taken as he paraded with Reds in a five-mile trek of a Communist May Day procession the same summer, this with the temperature at 90.

Weiner and his International Workers Order were first exposed by Walter S. Steele, but it took eight to 12 years of consistent exposure, before either Congress or the Department of Justice adjudged them the mainsprings in the Red drive within our country.

After 34 years of open Communist conspiracy within the United States, Congress is finally taking a serious view of the dangers involved, and has before it for present consideration 11 different measures to outlaw the Red movements. NATIONAL REPUBLIC stands as it has for 34 years, in favor of the passage of legislation. Its editor, Walter S. Steele, has appeared before many Congressional committees urging passage of legislation to make organized Communism a crime. Only by such action can our Government actually safeguard itself from the Red conspirators. As long as the Communist movement is legal, and it is legal to belong to an organization conspiring for the destruction of our Government and this in behalf of a foreign power, it is hardly consistent to be too critical thereof.

Sponsors of the legislation include Congressmen Martin Dies, of Texas; Francis Walter, of Pennsylvania; Frank Wilson, Texas; Harold Hagen, Minnesota; Kit Clardy, Michigan; Hale Boggs, Louisiana; Charles Bennett, Florida; Cecil King, California; Hanley Staggers, West Virginia; Ray Madden, Indiana; and Leo O'Brien, New York. The bills are now before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, of which Louis Graham, Pennsylvania, is chairman.

Under present laws, Communist movements must register membership, sources of finances, etc. None have so far complied, creating extended delays by contesting the law in various ways.

Protesting the Subversive Activities Control Board's classification of the Jefferson School For Social Science (N.Y.C.) as a subversive organization required to register with our Government are: Professors Paul Baran (Stanford), Nelson Bossing (University of Michigan), G. Murray Branch (Moorehouse), Lindley Burton (Lake Forest), Robert Cohen (Wesleyan), Thomas Emerson (Yale), Joseph Fletcher (Cambridge), Fowler Harper (Yale), Robert Havighurst (University of

Chicago), Corliss Lamont (Columbia), Robert Morss Lovett (University of Chicago), Louise Pettibone Smith (Wellesley), H. H. Wilson (Princeton), Dr. Paul M. Sweezy, Dr. W. E. DuBois, Attorney James L. Brewer, Rev. John Paul Jones, Albert Maltz, Sam Angel, Professor Kenneth O. May, Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell (Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.), Dr. Phillip Morrison, Dr. Scott Nearing, Dr. Linus Pauling, Professor George Sarton (Harvard), Attorney Frank Seril, I. F. Stone and others. They charge that the Federal requirement is an "attempt to suppress the teaching of Marxism and a serious threat to all free inquiry."

Dr. Joseph B. Furst is announced as treasurer of the above protest committee.

Seventeen front movements sent 248 representatives to N.Y.C. recently to formulate the N.Y.C. Committee For Protection of Foreign Born, thus to organize a renewed drive for the repeal of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationalization Act, and for the enactment of the Lehman-Celler substitute. Ira Gollobin and Bernard Saltzman were speakers, and Hugh Mulzac, Alec Jones and Constantin Ossip were elected chairman, executive secretary, and treasurer of the movement, respectively.

Tip-top man among Communists, Wm. Z. Foster, spent his 73rd birthday two weeks ago, grinding out anti-American and pro-Red agitational propaganda. Carl Ross, former state secretary of the Party in Minnesota, now awaiting prosecution, was the speaker at a Red defense meeting in Los Angeles recently. Steve Nelson, alien-born Communist chairman of the Western Pennsylvania district of the Party, and Louis Burnham, editor of the Communist organ, Freedom, were speakers at a Committee To Keep McCarthy Out of Michigan banquet recently. Bert Salwen is the Communist Party leader in Trenton. Frank Hashmall, Ohio Communist Party leader, now serving time, is facing an additional sentence for registration of his automobile under an alias.

The Young Communists, operating as the Labor Youth League, held its annual convention in N.Y.C. recently, electing the following young Reds as its officers for the year: Leon Wofsy, national chairman; Mel Williams, Stella Zahn and Vince Pieri, vice chairmen. National committee members are: Bolza Baxter, John Buchholt, Judy Zriny, Earl Durham, Herb Nibbow, Robert Vogel, William Vila, Mary Ann Zeppetello, Roosevelt Ward, Jr., and William Lowe. Henry H. Wortis, University of Wisconsin, is president of the Wisconsin Campus Group and is national campus chairman. He attends University of Wisconsin on a Ford Foundation scholarship. Sam Engler is N. Y. State LYL labor secretary.

Two hundred delegates were present from 20 States, in attendance at the four-day national convention.

A "call" has been issued from London by Mrs. Naomi Mitcheson, for an International Writers Congress (Authors World Peace Appeal) for next spring.

Two left-wing lawyers from 25 countries recently met in a three-day session in Vienna, Austria, to attend an International Lawyers Conference For Defense of Democratic Rights, demanding democratic rights and freedom for all peoples, while at the same time scoring Secretary of State Dulles and eulogizing the Soviet. The U.S.A. was criticized for the verdicts in the Rosenberg case, and for the labeling of the National Lawyers Guild as a subversive movement.

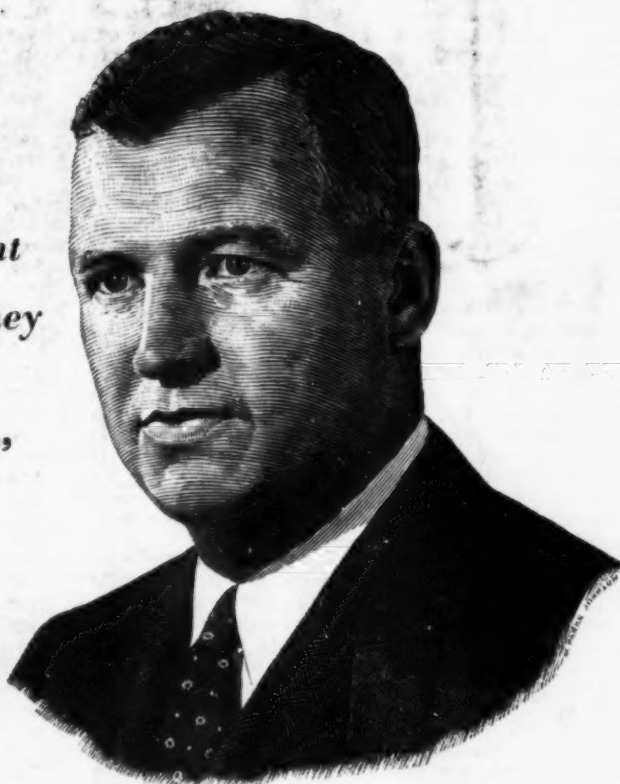
A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Internal Security, headed by Senator Eastland, Democrat, held hearings on the Southern Conference Educational Fund, New Orleans, calling before it Aubrey Williams, president, and former New Deal office-holder.

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Here are a few facts and figures:

- For every dollar of public debt held by a commercial bank, about five new dollars may be created in the form of credit. Obviously, the larger the amount of the public debt held by individuals, the greater the check on inflationary tendencies.
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redemptions and still left over \$210,000,000 net for the reduction of bank-held debt.

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